THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 50. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE NEW TAX LAW.

An Estimated Reduction of Over $28,000,000 in Internal Taxation—The New Income Tax—The Free List Changes in the Stamp Act, Etc. Etc. Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The President to-day signed the act which passed both Houses of Congress on Saturday night, "to amend existing laws relating to Internal Revenue;" better known as the amendatory Tax bill. The following is a correct transcript from the act of the new rates of taxation, together with a complete list of the additional articles placed upon the free list, and which are thus relieved from further internal duty. In one or two instances the rates will be found the same here as in the old law. These instances are duplicated, from the fact that a spirited contest took place over them, rendering it necessary to give the final result. In other respects the rates herewith given are only the changes from the old law. The most important changes will be found in the cigar tax and in the free list. The reductions provided by the bill go into effect on March 1, 1867. The following is an alphabetical list of the subjects, and the new tax on the same:—

Apothecaries, butchers, confectioners, plumbers, and gas-fitters, whose annual sales exceed $25,000 (in addition to special tax now required), a tax for every thousand in addition to $25,000 of.....1 dollar.
Boots and shoes made wholly or in part of india-rubber.....2 per cent.
Bonnets.....2 per cent.
Butter or cheese.....(no special tax required.)
Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, per thousand.....5 dollars.
[NOTE.—The *ad valorem* tax on cigars is wholly abolished, and a uniform rate established as given.]
Cotton, raw, per lb.....2½ cents.
Copper and brass tubes.....5 per cent.
Distilled spirits, whisky, etc., per gallon.....2 dollars.
Ferry companies, receipts of.....2½ per cent.
Gas Companies—Tax is same as in old law, but the companies are authorized to charge the tax to consumers without limit of time. (The old law limited the time to April 1, 1867.)
Gunpowder, canister powder, per lb.....5 cents.
Gunpowder for sporting purposes, in kegs...1 cent.
Gunpowder for blasting, per lb.....½ cent.
Glass, manufactures of.....3 per cent.
Grapes, brandy made from, per gallon.....1 dollar.
Hats, caps, and hoods of all descriptions.....2 per cent.
Hoop skirts.....2 per cent.
Locomotive and marine engines.....5 per cent.
Leather of all descriptions, and goat, deer, calf, kid, horse, and dog skins, tanned or finished, or partially in the rough.....2½ per cent.
Sugars produced from sugar-cane, and not from sorghum and imphee, per lb.....1 cent.
Sugars refined, not including syrup or molasses.....1½ per cent.
Screws, wood.....5 per cent.
Wool, manufacture of, where wool is chief component.....2½ per cent.
No tax shall be imposed upon the dyeing or redyeing, or reprinting of cloths or other articles, except the process of their manufacture.

THE STAMP TAX.

The stamp tax is but little changed by this amendatory act. No stamp either for probate of will on letters testamentary, or of administration, or on administrator or guardian bond, is required when the value of the estate and effects, real and personal, does not exceed one thousand dollars. No stamp tax is required upon any papers necessary to be used for the collection from the Government of claims by soldiers or their legal representatives of the United States, for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the service. The fifty cent stamp on writs or other original documents by which any suit is commenced in court and on confession of judgment, as well as stamp tax of twenty-five cents on warrants of distress, are abolished.

THE FREE LIST.

The following list of additional articles have been relieved from further taxation:—

Apple-paring machines.
Advertisements in newspapers.
Alcoholic and etherial vegetable extracts, when solid and used solely for medicinal purposes.
Bale rope, seines, and netting for seines, twine, and lines of all kinds.
Bar, rod, hoop, band, sheet, and plate iron, and iron prepared for manufacture of steel.
Brush blocks.
Bee hives.
Canned and preserved meats, including shell-fish.
Carbonic acid and carbonate of lime, used solely for disinfectants.
Carpet bag and caba frames.
Canned and preserved vegetables and fruits.
Casks, churns, barrels, wooden brushes, and broom-handles, tanks, and kitts made of wood, including cooperage of all kinds, bungs and plugs, packing boxes, nest boxes, and match boxes, whether made of wood or other materials; wooden hames, plough beams, split-bottom chairs and turned materials for the same unmanufactured, and saddle trees made of wood, and match boxes heretofore made on which a tax has not been paid.
Castings of iron, copper, or brass made for machinery, cars, or scales, and castings made to form a part of any article upon which, in a finished state, a tax is assessed and paid.
Cast-iron hollow ware and cast-iron hollow ware tinned, enamelled, japanned, or galvanized.
Clock trimmings, namely:—Clock work, clock pillars, sash fastenings for clocks, winding keys, verges, and pendulum rods.
Clothing or articles of dress not specially enumerated made by sewing for the wear of men, women, or children from cloths or fabrics on which a tax or duty has been paid.
Copper bottoms for articles used for domestic and culinary purposes.
Doors, window sash, blinds, frames, and sills of whatever material.
Drain, gas, and water pipe, made of wood or cement.
Fabrics, the produce of hand-looms.
Frames and handles for saws and buck-saws.
Glue and gelatine of all descriptions, in the solid state.
Glue or cement made wholly or in part of glue in the liquid state.
Horse-rakes, horse-powers, tedders, hames, scythe-snaths, hayforks, hoes, and portable grinding mills.
Horse blankets made of cloth on which a tax or duty has been paid.
Legs of piano-fortes.
Licorice and licorice paste.
Magnesium lamps.
Manufactures of jute.
Molasses, concentrated molasses.
Melado or sugar-cane juice and cistern bottoms.
Oil naptha, benzine, benzole, or gasoline, marking more than *seventy* degrees Baume's hydrometer, the product of the distillation or redistillation or refining of crude petroleum, or of crude oil produced by a single distillation of coal, shale, peat, asphaltum or other bituminous substances.
Palm-leaf and straw, bleached, split, prepared or adorned by being braided or woven, but not made up into hats, bonnets, or hoods.
Potato hooks, potato diggers, pitchforks, manure and spading forks.
Pottery of all descriptions, including stone, earthen, brown and yellow earthen, and common or gray stone-ware.
Pumps, garden engines, and hydraulic rams.
Rock and root diggers or excavators.
Root beer and other small beer.
Salt.
School-room seats and desks, blackboards, and globes of all kinds.
Sleds, wheelbarrows, and hand-carts, and fence made of wood.
Soap, common brown, in bars, sold for less than seven cents per pound.
Saws (buck).
Saws for cotton gins, when used by the maker in the manufacture of gins.
Soles and heel-taps, made of india-rubber, or of India-rubber and other materials.
Shellfish of all kinds.
Shirt-fronts or bosoms, wristbands or cuffs or shirts, except those made of paper.
Spiral springs, used in the manufacture of furniture.
Stove polish, or other manufacture exclusively of plumbago.
Steel of all descriptions, whether made from muck-bar blooms, slabs, loops, or otherwise.
Straw, or binders' boards and binders' cloth.
Tags for merchandise and direction, made of cloth, paper, or metal, whether blank or printed.
Thimble-skeins or pipe-boxes made of iron.
Tinware for domestic and culinary purposes.
Ultramarine blue.
Varnish.
Wagons, carts, and drays, made to be used for farming or lumber purposes.
Washing, mangling, and clothes-wringing machines, zinc washboards, spinning and flax wheels, hand reels, hand looms, wooden knobs.
Wire-cloth.

It is provided that the exemptions aforesaid shall, in all cases, be confined exclusively to said articles in the state and condition specified in the foregoing enumeration, and shall not extend to articles in any other form, nor to manufactures from said articles.

INCOME TAX.

The following is the new income tax, which is fixed at a uniform rate, and goes into effect March 1, 1867. The tax on incomes for 1866 is to be levied the day this act goes into effect.

Income from gains, profits from property, rent, interest, dividends, or salaries from any profession, trade, or any employment, a tax on the amount so derived over one thousand dollars, of 5 per cent.

And in addition to one thousand dollars exempt from income tax, all national, State, county, and municipal taxes paid within the year shall be deducted from the gains, profits, or income of the person who has actually paid the same, whether such person be owner, tenant, or mortgagor; losses actually sustained during the year arising from fires, shipwreck, or incurred in trade, and debts ascertained to be worthless, but excluding all estimated depreciation of values and losses within the year on sales of real estate purchased two years previous to the year for which income is estimated; the amount actually paid for labor or interest by any person who rents lands or hires labor to cultivate land, or who conducts any other business from which income is actually derived; the amount actually paid by any person for the rent of the house or premises occupied as a residence for himself or his family; the amount paid out for usual or ordinary repairs: *Provided*, That no deduction shall be made for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements, or betterments, made to increase the value of any property or estate: *And provided further*, That only one deducion of one thousand dollars shall be made from the aggregate income of all the members of any family, composed of one or both parents and one or more minor children, or husband and wife; that guardians shall be allowed to make such deduction in favor of each and every ward, except that in case where two or more wards are comprised in one family, and have joint property interest, only one deduction shall be made in their favor: *And provided further*, That in cases where the salary or other compensation paid to any person in the employment or service of the United States shall not exceed the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, or shall be by fees, or uncertain or irregular in the amount or in the time during which the same shall have accrued or been earned, such salary or other compensation shall be included in estimating the annual gains, profits, or income of the person to whom the same shall have been paid. In estimating the gains, profits, and income of any person, there shall be included all income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States; profits realized within the year from sales of real estate purchased within the year or within two years previous to the year for which income is estimated; interest received or accrued upon all notes, bonds, and mortgages, or other forms of indebtedness bearing interest, whether paid or not, if good and collectable, less interest which has become due from said person during the year; the amount of all premiums on gold and coupons; the amount of sales on live stock, sugar, wool, butter, cheese, pork, beef, mutton, or other meats, hay and grain, or other vegetable or other productions, being the growth or produce of the estate of such persons, not including any part thereof consumed directly by the family; all other gains, profits, and income derived from any source whatever; except the rental value of any homestead used or occupied by any person or by his family in his own right or in the right of his wife; and the share of any person of the gains and profits of all companies, whether incorporated or partnership, who would be entitled to the same if divided, whether divided or otherwise, except the amount of income received from institutions or corporations whose officers, as required by law, withhold a per centum of the dividends made by such institutions, and pay the same to officers authorized to receive the same; and except that portion of the salary or pay received for services in the civil, military, naval or other service of the United States, including Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, from which the tax has been deducted.

The administrative sections of the new act relate almost entirely to the collection of the tax on distilled spirits. It provides that hereafter "all distilled spirits, before being removed from the distillery, shall be inspected and gauged by a general inspector of spirits, who shall mark the barrels or packages in the manner required by law, and so much of the act approved July 13, 1866, as requires the appointment of an inspector for each distillery established according to law, is repealed. It is provided that such other duties as have heretofore been imposed upon inspectors of distilleries, may be performed by such other duly appointed officers as may be designated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue."

A NEW PROCESS.—A new process for cleaning the façades of public buildings and dwelling-houses is under experiment in Paris. A steam engine supplies pipes of gutta-percha with a constant stream of vapor. These are applied to the stone or brick surface of buildings, one man directing the steam jet and the other using a brush. The building, after the application of this system, looks as clean and new as when erected. Two men in three days will thus wash the façade of an hotel.

—The Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund have determined to form a museum for the exhibition of such articles as will tend to illustrate the Bible. The Science and Art Department have undertaken to provide space for this purpose at South Kensington. The authorities of the British Museum have promised to afford the committee every facility in their power, and the owners of valuable private collections have also offered their assistance. The following subjects will be embraced in the museum:—1. Sacred Antiquities—the tabernacle, the temple, altars, and sacrifices, dress and insignia of priests, worship of false gods and idols. 2. Domestic Antiquities—manners and customs of the ancient Israelites, Egyptians, Assyrians, etc.; their dwellings, trades, manufactures, agricultural and domestic pursuits, amusements, arts and sciences, literature, music, dress, food, pageants, funeral rites and sepulchres. 3. Political Antiquities—insignia of kings, rulers, and officers of state; laws, trials, and punishments; military and naval tactics, engines and weapons of war, battles and sieges, commerce, ships. 4. Geography of Bible Lands—historical and physical. 5. Natural History—including geology of Palestine and Sinai. The above subjects will be illustrated by the exhibition of antiquities, articles in present use in Eastern countries, sculptures, casts, models, coins, photographs, pictures, sketches, plans, maps, surveys, and collections of animal, vegetable, and mineral products.

—Madame Henri Heine, the widow of the poet, finds that she has been wrong in selling, for a very trifling sum, the copyright of her late husband's posthumous works to the publisher, M. Michel Lévy. At the same time, she is very indignant about the publication of the last two volumes of Heine's correspondence, which seem to be full of indiscretions touching his private life. Madame Heine is said to be determined to enter into a lawsuit on the subject, and to have engaged M. Jules Favre to plead her cause.

THE FASHIONS.

Dress Display at the Legislative Opening—An Austrian "Wonder" in Style—The "Agrippa"—Shades of Silks—Preparing for Bals Masques—A New Color and New Hat, Etc.

PARIS, February 15.—The opening of the Legislative Assembly is the most recent event of the week, the ceremony having taken place yesterday with unusual splendor, enhanced by the rays of a bright summer sun under a pure blue sky. The Parisians were all on foot, and thick crowds saluted the long procession of court carriages with respectful enthusiasm.

The gala uniforms were very brilliant, the ambassadresses and ladies of the diplomatic corps most splendidly attired in a great deal of silver and gilt embroidery on velvet.

M'me de Metternich wore quite a novel casaque, for want of a better denomination, though the body of it was a Spanish bolera, made of silver and gold cloth. The wide, open sleeves, made of black velvet, were so long that they touched the ground, ending in points, and from the waist behind hung black velvet lappets, like a sash.

This, readers, is the exact description of the first of a new series of matinee mantles. The new-born wonder is not yet christened; therefore we will call it heathenish, and charitably entertain a hope of its conversion into less expensive material. It certainly is a most mediæval idea for the nineteenth century. The next novelty has been christened. Alas! I spoke of its adoption in my former letters, and said that though it was a narrow basque worn on front widths, it deserved to be called a stomacher.

Competent authorities have named it an "Agrippa." "Here would I fain pause," as once said a poet in great bewilderment, but if I did so the fashions would get ahead of me, and not even the mother of Nero may startle me out of the main road. The "Agrippas" figured on every robe at the last ball of the Tuileries. They are made of the same shade and material as that employed in underskirts, are trimmed with flowers, cross folds, fringe or ruche, and some appeared rather heavy, being laden with leaves and flowers.

Lilac satin and salmon color were the predominant shades, a deep apricot poult de soie worked with green chenille and red berries was much admired. I should have preferred its rival, a white satin, marked with a rich coral pattern, if the wearer had been dark and tall enough.

Preparations are being made for private bals masques. The public balls of this description given at the theatres never can give an idea of the character to be given to fancy costumes in the higher circles. Great mystery ever prevails on the matter among those who make dress the sole object of their existence, notwithstanding which it is evident that Aspasias, Cleopatras, Clytemnestras, and all the antique celebrities are to take the lead. Ladies who do not boast of the rounded proportions so famed at Athens mean to try Hebe, Diana, and other characters remarkable for legs if not for shoulders.

The American colony in Paris will give their grand ball on the 22d of February, at the Louvre, in honor of the great Washington. The French papers have been full of American entertainments this winter. They have even volunteered a description of the "Virginia Reel," which is gaining great favor. The truth is that the French acknowledge there is more real fun and amusement in American home circles than in the official receptions we have had to undergo as yet. It has become a matter of *haut ton* not to leave one's chateau till the opening of Parliament, or, if left, not to stop in Paris till the Empress has inaugurated her *petits lundis*, when other national diversions and unceremonious parties are started.

A new color called amaranthe is worn for carriage full dress. It looks remarkably well under gaslight in velvet over white satin undertrains. This is the greatest novelty, as also light fawn crape, over which blue beetles and other brilliant insects crawl among the ruddy autumn leaves. I do not advise this unless a very brilliant white underskirt relieve the tan impression left by so negative a color; the effect is, however, extremely *distingue*. The idea among the queens of the *demi-monde* is the cuttle-fish tunic "la pleuvre," of which it is probable Victor Hugo did not dream when he wrote the "Toilers of the Sea."

This tunic is made of shimmering green satin, cut in numerous long stripes, to represent claws, wore on the tulle trains powdered over with silver; and the next idea is a pearl grey satin empire, under a scarlet velvet tunic trimmed with vine leaves; the latter they call "bacchanale."

Grapes and vintage promise to be great features next spring; the prettiest bonnets are at present nothing but vine leaves, with gilt tendrils here and there; for it is in frail woman's nature ever to cling to something that glitters. —*N. Y. Herald.*

THE AMERICAN PIANO-FORTE TRADE.

Twenty-five years ago the number of pianos made in America was exceedingly small. The workmanship of these, with few exceptions, was inferior to that of Europe. Musical taste and musical demand grew rapidly, however, and American inventors began to revolutionize the Old World theory of piano structure. The value of the improvements thus effected in the making of pianos has been admitted by the world generally. By testimony of the most eminent musical professors, our own pianos are decidedly superior to those of Europe.

The annexed statement is founded on the sworn returns under the internal revenue laws of fifteen widely-known manufacturers of New York, Boston, and Baltimore. Exclusive of Baltimore, for which we have no return of pianos, it will be seen that during the year 1866 there were no less than 7986 pianos made and sold by these fifteen firms of three cities. The sales produced $3,184,092·88, out of which sum was paid a manufacturers' tax of $172,513·33. It is a still more remarkable fact that the leading manufacturer of New York and that of Boston jointly realized by their sales $1,652,449·30, while the other thirteen makers combined sold to the extent of $1,531,643. The two firms belonging to New York and Boston paid, in fact, more than one-half of the Government tax collected. The following is the exhibit:—

Names.	*No. of Pianos.*	*Amount of Sales.*	*Taxes Paid.*
Steinway & Sons, N. York	1944	$1,001,164·42	$51,346·49
Chickering & Sons, Boston	1526	651,284·88	26,081·91
Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore		368,527·00	20,238·67
W. P. Emerson, Boston	985	160,748·87	8,717·13
Hallett & Davis, Boston	462	121,135·71	7,399·13
Haines Brother, New York	830	205,972·00	11,197·00
George Steck & Co., N. Y.	244	91,778·00	5,209·00
Ernst Gabler, New York	312	88,593·00	4,912·00
Wm. P. Bradbury, N. Y.	244	88,323·00	4,988·00
Albert Weber, New York	266	72,421·00	4,428·00
F. C. Lighte & Co., N. Y.	286	76,198·00	4,249·00
Decker Brothers, New York	256	80,202·00	4,126·00
Lindeman & Sons, N. Y.	222	70,372·00	4,081·00
Hazelton & Brothers, N. Y.	269	68,436·00	3,787·00
New York Piano Forte Co. New York	139	30,994·00	1,645·00

There are other piano-making firms besides the fifteen named, but for the most part they are firms of no representative importance, and the number of instruments manufactured by them is not large enough to be worth including in the above list.

It will be seen that the value of the instruments manufactured by the Messrs. Steinway & Sons', of New York, is nearly double that of the next highest in the list, and exceeds the aggregate of the five following.

—Professor Goldwin Smith has delivered at Manchester the third of his historical lectures. The subject was the early life of William Pitt. He also repeated his other lectures elsewhere.

SECOND EDITION

EUROPE THIS P.M.

Financial and Commercial News of To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, March 5—Noon.—Consols, 91 for money; Erie Railroad shares, 36½; Illinois Central, 76½; United States 5-20s, 73¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—Noon.—The cotton market is quiet; the sales to-day will be 8000 bales. Prices have declined ⅛d. since the close of the market last evening. Middling uplands are now quoted at 13¾d.

The provisions market is generallp firm. Lard, 50s. 6d.

Breadstuffs are quiet and steady.

Tallow, 42s. 9d. per cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 6d. per gallon for refined, and 11d. for spirits.

FRANCE.

THE YELLOW-BOOK—FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

Paris (February 15) Telegram London Times.

The sittings of the Corps Législatif were opened to-day by a speech from Count Walewski, the President. The Yellow-book was distributed to-day among the members. With regard to Eastern affairs, it dwells upon the traditional policy of France, and states that the Emperor has always favored combinations which, while consolidating peace, would also conduce to the development of the moral and material well-being of the populations. In those provinces in which treaties had laid down the basis of a real self government, he had counselled the Porte to give that system all the extension that the nature of things would permit, especially in the question of the United Principalities, which have obtained a Government in conformity with their wishes. With regard to Crete, the Yellow-book states that ties of sympathy unite that island to Greece. It expresses regret that the Sublime Porte did not follow the counsels of France, and send promptly a commissioner to Crete to settle the difficulties which existed, and continues thus:—

"The population, over-excited, now insists on incorporation with Greece, instead of the reforms which it at first demanded. The extension of the insurrection produced agitation in the Hellenic provinces of Turkey, and excited public opinion in the kingdom of Greece. The shock was felt throughout the East. The Servians also claimed the evacuation of all the fortresses in Servia occupied by Turkey. We advised the Porte to adopt resolutions in a sense favorable to the Christian populations. We should be happy if the Porte were to accede to our advice. The Cretan question still exists unsolved. In presence of the commotion which has been created in the East and the sympathies which have been awakened in all Europe, will the combinations which were at first deemed sufficient be found so still? The Ottoman Government should form no fallacious illusions. It must realize the seriousness of the existing state of things, and must not hesitate at such sacrifices as may preserve it from the periodical return of similar excitement."

With regard to Germany, the Yellow Book says:—

"Prussia has definitively attached North Germany to herself by the last war. Southern Germany has preserved its absolute right to decide what relations it shall maintain with the Northern Confederation. Austria no longer forms part of Germany or Italy."

The Yellow-book also recalls the fact that Prussia has promised to consult the wishes of the inhabitants of Northern Schleswig with regard to their future position.

With regard to the United States, the Yellow-book says:—

"France sincerely applauds the activity with which this great nation is repairing the calamities caused by the civil war. No subject of dissension now exists between the two countries. Everything, on the contrary, contributes to assimilate their policies."

Referring to Mexico, the Yellow-book says:—

"The departure of the French troops was resolved upon in the full plenitude of our liberty of action. Anything having the character of external pressure could only have placed us in the position, despite ourselves, of having to prolong a state of things which we should wish to abridge. By next March our troops will have quitted Mexico."

The Election at Alexandria.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Considerable feeling exists in our neighboring city of Alexandria, Va., it being said that the colored people intend to cast their votes for candidates of their own selection for municipal officers to be chosen to-day. The Commissioner of Election yesterday appointed the Mayor of Alexandria and Judge Moore, to proceed to Washington and consult the Attorney-General of the United States upon the question of the legality of negro votes should they be offered. The Alexandria *Gazette* says that the idea that negroes have a right to vote grows out of the passage by Congress of the Reconstruction bill. The Washington *Chronicle* of this morning says:—

"To-day the first election in the South since the passage of the great act of reconstruction will take place in the city of Alexandria, Virginia. As some threats have been made by the Rebel element in that city, and some fears are entertained by loyal men that these threats may be executed upon colored people, it is well for all parties to understand that the law will be enforced against every offender."

We understand that sufficient and efficient steps have been taken to prevent violence upon the colored people, and if the election officers at Alexandria refuse their votes, they will have to take the consequences. Governor Pierpont yesterday appealed to General Canby, in command of the Military Department, to adopt the necessary precautions, and we have no doubt that these will be adequate for all emergencies.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Appointment of United States District Attorney—Present Price of the Mechanics' Bank Stock.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Andrew Sterrett Ridgely, Reverdy Johnson's son-in law, and a prominent Baltimore lawyer, has been appointed United States District Attorney for Maryland, in place of Mr. Price, who was rejected. He has always been a thorough Union man.

Six dollars per share is now offered for the Mechanics National Bank stock. It was fifteen dollars per share before the defalcation.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Stocks lower; Chicago and Rock Island, 92⅝; Reading, 101; Canton Company, 44½; Erie Railroad, 53⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 117; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 79¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92¾; Michigan Central, 107⅞; do. Southern, 71½; New York Central, 102½; Illinois Central, 115½; Cumberland preferred, 26; Missouri 6s, 88; Hudson River, 138; Five-twenties, 1862, 110½; do, 1864, 107¾; do. 1865, 108⅛; New Issue, 106¾; Ten-forties, 98; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105⅝. Sterling, 8¾; at sight, 9. Gold closed at 137⅜.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwallader—Henry M. Phillips and John K. Valentine, Esquires, Prosecuting Attorneys.—Robert Spencer was charged with uttering and publishing a forged deed for the purpose of entering security for Hood Donaghy, for his compliance with the law regulating the warehousing of liquors. The testimony showed that the accused went to Collector Diehl's office and offered to go security in $2000, and as his assets exhibited a deed for certain real estate.

The Collector told him to call the next day. The accused failed to do so, and suspicion being aroused, the matter was looked into. The accused was arrested a few days afterwards in the street. Verdict guilty.

Henry Kurwin was charged with the same offense on the same bond. Defense os to identity of accused with the person who presented the deed.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—The novelty of the new Court Room seems to have rubbed off in a day, for this morning after 10 o'clock, there was not such a large number in attendance as there was yesterday.

William Fews was charged with the larceny as bailee of $375, the property of Ellen Wood. The allegation was that Mrs. Wood, who had for many years kept a tavern in Water street, heard of a tavern for sale at tolerably low figures.

She sent a gentleman to look at the place and inquire the price; and upon his report she determined to purchase. She drew from bank $425, in evidence of which she produced her bank-book, and adding $150, making in all $575, and gave it to the defendant, her bar-keeper, and told him to buy the place for her. This was alleged to have occurred on the 1st of January last. The defendant took the money, saw the owner of the place, and purchased it in his own name. He neither gave Mrs. Wood possession of the house, nor repaid her the money.

The defense was: This defendant had, for some time before this, spoken to Mrs. Wood and others of buying a place and starting business for himself, and his project met with Mrs. Wood's approval. He received from England £100, and made the fact known to Mrs. Wood and his acquaintances. He did not at all receive any money from Mrs. Wood; but, telling every one of his intentions, went to the proprietor of the place for sale, and bought it in his own name and with his own money. Mrs. Wood was satisfied. She helped him put the place in order, telling every one that the place belonged to the defendant, sold him liquors to stock his bar; and even spoke of living with him until she could secure another place.

She also had her own tavern license transferred to defendant's place in his own name. (This was good evidence of defendant's proprietorship.) Being being influenced by her husband, as her own daughter testified, she determined to swindle the defendant out of his money, and hence this prosecution.

The defendant also established a previous good character. Jury out.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.—Desertion cases were heard in this Court.

City vs. William Gallop. Dismissed.
City vs. John E. Derbyshire. Settled by the parties.
City vs. Benjamin Koons, continued.

The room was crowded with complaining, sorrowing, and disconsolate pairs, who had put themselves to a vast deal of trouble and loss of time to prosecute, and some to persecute, their far better halves; and the officers in charge of the business are very busy in trying to dispose of the long list of cases.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Pierce and Brewster.—The new main motion list was before this Court.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, March 5, 1867.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were unsettled and lower. Government bonds were inactive; 10-40s sold at 97⅞, a decline of ⅛; July '65 5-20s at 106⅜, no change; and August 7·30s at 105⅛, a slight decline; 110 was bid for 6s of 1881; and 110¼ for old 5-20s; City loans were dull, the new new issue sold at 101½@101¼; and old do. at 96¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. About 3000 shares of Reading sold at 50½@50⅝, closing at the former rate, a decline of ⅛; Camden and Amboy sold at 129½, no change; and Norristown at 61, a decline of ½. 56 was bid for Penusylvania Railroad; 30 for Little Schuylkill; 56½ for Minehill; 61½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 14 for Catawissa common; 20½ for Catawissa preferred; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie, and 45½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 13, a decline of ½; and Second and Third at 80, no change. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 72 for West Philadelphia; 13 for Ridge Avenue; and 40 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. North America sold at 233. 136 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 32½ for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 95 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; 60 for Commonwealth; and 61 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 30½, a decline of ½; 52¾ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 14¼ for Susquehanna Canal; 55 for Delaware Division; and 55 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10¼ A. M., 138¼; 11 A.M., 137½; 12 M., 137½; 1 P. M., 137¼, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

IMPORTANT TO NATIONAL BANKS.
[Copy.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, February 26, 1867.—SIR:—It has come to the knowledge of this office that many of the National Banks pay the local taxes (State and municipal) assessed upon their shares, deducting the amount so paid from their earnings, thus reducing the amount subject to tax of five per cent. under sections 120 and 121 of the Internal Revenue act, June 30, 1866.

The decision of the Supreme Court is to the effect that said taxes may be imposed upon the *shares* of National Banks, as being the personal property of the *shareholders*, and they cannot, therefore, be deducted by the bank as an *expense* of the bank, as if the taxes were assessed upon the corporation.

Assessors will instruct the banks that taxes paid for the shareholders cannot be deducted in ascertaining the amount of net gains.

It also appears that some National Banks withhold from their returns of *dividends* and *surplus profits* the amounts carried to surplus fund as required by the "National Currency Act."

This is erroneous, as the law requires the tax to be paid upon the *entire* net earnings, including amounts paid stockholders, and "all undistributed sums, or sums made or added during the year to their surplus or contingent funds." (See sections 120 and 121 aforesaid.)

This tax upon the additions to the surplus should not be confounded with that once required to be paid upon surplus as a part of the bank's capital, it being a tax upon the *profits* of the business without regard to the disposition made of the same.

(Signed) THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

—The following is the Compound Interest Note Funding bill as it has passed both Houses:—

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of redeeming and retiring any compound interest notes outstanding, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue temporary loan certificates in the manner prescribed by section four of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February 25, 1862, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding three per centum per annum, principal and interest payable in lawful money on demand; and said certificate of temporary loan may constitute and be held by any national bank, holding or owning the same as a part of the reserve provided for in sections 31 and 32 of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864: provided that not less than two-fifths of the entire reserve of such bank shall consist of lawful money of the United States; and provided further, that the amount of such temporary certificates at any time outstanding shall not exceed $50,000,000.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is quoted more active in some quarters, but is in good supply at 6@7 per cent. on good collaterals to prompt borrowers, with loans at 5 per cent. on Government. In commercial paper no change. The bank statement is not regarded as favorable, the increase in legal-tenders being less than was expected under the large payments from the Sub-Treasury. There is still a good demand for currency from the interior as well as from the South."

—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the Hubbell & Patton Gold and Silver Company, to be found on our fourth page.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read R.....s10. 30⅝ | 100 sh Read R.....50⅝

FIRST BOARD.

$1500 U S 7-30s..Au.sm.105¾ | 300 sh Reading..1s.b33. 50⅞
$30 0 U S 10-40s..cp..... 97⅞ | 100 do.....50⅝
abt $110 Pa 5s..past d...100 | 100 do.....50⅛
$800 Lehigh 6s '84.....s. 91 | 100 do.....b30. 50⅛
$2000 do.....1s. 90¼ | 200 do.....1s.b5. 50⅝
$4000 Pa R 1m 6s.....90¾ | 200 do.....1s.b5. 50⅝
$500 N Penna 6s.....90 | 100 do.....50⅝
100 sh Sch N Pf....b30. 30⅝ | 100 do.....b5. 50⅝
100 do.....b5. 30⅝ | 500 do.....s30. 50⅝
100 sh Hest'vle....b30. 13 | 100 do.....s5. 50⅞
200 do.....1s.b30. 13 | 200 do.....b30. 50⅞
100 do.....13 | 100 do.....s10wn. 50½
300 do.....1s.b60. 13 | 100 do.....s30wn. 50½
3 sh C & Am R...1s. 129½ | 100 do.....31
10 sh Wash Gas.....30 | 200 do.....1s. 30½
53 sh 2d & 3d Sts...1s. 80

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 137⅜@137½; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17½; do., July, 1864, 16⅝; do., August, 1864, 16½; do., October, 1864, 15½; do., December, 1864, 14½; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 10½; do. October, 1865, 10¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 110@110½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 110¼@110¾; do., 1864, 107½@108; do., 1865, 108¼@108¾; do. new, 106¼@106½; 10-40s, coupon, 97⅜@98¼; U. S.' 7·30s, 1st series, 105¾@106; do., 2d series, 105⅝@105¾; 3d series, 105½@105¾; Compounds, December, 1864, 14¼@14¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 5.—There is no shipping demand for Flour, and only a limited inquiry from the home consumers, who purchased principally of the better grades of spring and winter Wheat, which are scarce, and held with considerable firmness; sales of a few hundred barrels at $8@8·75 ₰ bbl. for superfine, $9@10·50 for extras, $11@12·50 for Northwestern extra family $11·50@13·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $14·50@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, with sales at $7@7·25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is considerable inquiry for prime Wheat at fair prices; but the absence of supplies restricts operations. Sales of 400 bushels good Pennsylvania red at $2·90; Southern do. at $3@3·15; and white at $3·15@3·35. Rye ranges from $1·30 to $1·35 for Western and Pennsylvania. There is a moderate inquiry for Corn at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 3000 bushels at 98c. in store and from the cars, and $1 afloat. Oats are in steady request, with sales of 4200 bushels Pennsylvania at 60c.

Nothing of importance doing in either Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is in fair demand. Sales of new at $7·25@8·50 ₰ 64 lbs., the latter rate for recleaned. Timothy is held at $3·60@3·75. Flaxseed is selling at $3·20@3·25.

Whisky—The trade is supplied with the "contraband" article, which sells at 85c.@$1·40.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 5.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....39 | 11 A. M.....45 | 2 P. M.....48

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Minnie Traub, True, Matanzas, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Brig W N Z, Ackers, Halifax, E. A Souder & Co.
Brig Emma, Foulke, Sagua la Grande, Merchant&Co.
Schr Madonna, Homer, Portsmouth, Va., do.
Schr R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, Boston, Audenried & Co.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Lloyd, Boston, do.
Schr Mary Ann, Westcott, Washington, Tyler & Co.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, Boston,

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Tenure of Office Bill.

From the Times.

The bill regulating the tenure of civil officers appointed with the consent of the Senate, has become law over the President's veto.

By this measure the appointing power of the Executive is greatly circumscribed. It deprives him of the power of removing civil officers whose appointments come before the Senate for confirmation; or rather limits the exercise of the power to cases in which the Senate concur. And in this provision the Cabinet advisers of the President are included.

It has been supposed that the veto would hinge upon this particular application of the principle, as an infraction of a privilege always accorded to the Executive by reason of the confidential relations in which the Cabinet officers stand. But the message takes exception to the whole scope of the bill, as an invasion of the power of removal which by the usage of the Government has been vested exclusively in the President. It is admitted, however, that though this usage has been sustained by Story and Kent and other eminent interpreters of the Constitution, its validity has always virtually rested upon the decision of Congress, speaking through majorities, and has as constantly been disputed by statesmen of admitted weight. A Constitution which one majority affirmed may, then, be reversed by another majority without wrong; and this is what the expiring Congress has done.

So far as it imparts a certain permanence to qualified occupants of civil offices, the bill effects a desirable reform. A more satisfactory measure would be that of Mr. Jenckes, which would leave the entire civil service of the country out of the slough of politics, and secure an amount of efficiency at present unattainable. But the step now taken is an advance, excepting only in its bearing upon the Cabinet; and in that respect it has the appearance of being aimed at Mr. Johnson. His Message would have been stronger in argument, though perhaps not more effective in Congress, had it applied solely to this point, instead of ranging over a wide ground, where, on his own showing, Congress has a right to legislate untrammelled by precedent or the dicta of commentators.

The General Bankrupt Law.

From the Herald.

The Thirty-ninth Congress has left behind it one legacy for which the people will be grateful. The passage of the act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States will afford general satisfaction and prove a valuable boon to the country. While some of the features of the law—for its final approval by the Executive may be regarded as certain—may require alteration or amendment, its enactment in an imperfect shape will be universally conceded to be preferable to its defeat.

The jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases is given by the act to the several District Courts of the United States, with the United States Circuit Courts acting in a supervisory capacity as Courts of Equity. The Judges of the District Courts will be assisted in the performance of the duties imposed upon them by Registers in bankruptcy, who are required to be counsellors of those Courts, or of some of the Courts of Record of their several States. The power of the Registers is limited, and provision is made for reference of disputed questions to the District Court Judges, and for appeals from the District Courts to the Circuit Courts, and from the latter, in cases where the matter in dispute shall exceed two thousand dollars, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

There are two kinds of bankruptcy contemplated by the act—voluntary and involuntary. In the former any person residing within the jurisdiction of the United States, owing over three hundred dollars, and finding himself insolvent, may apply by petition to the judge of the district in which he has resided for the six months preceding the date of the petition, or for the longest period during such six months, and shall thereupon be declared a bankrupt. The creditors, having been properly notified by the court, meet together and appoint one or more assignees of the estate of the debtor; the choice to be made by the greater part in value and in number of the creditors who have proved their debts, or in case of failure to agree, then by the District Judge, or where there are no opposing creditors, by the Register.

The whole affairs of the bankrupt pass into the hands of the assignees, who have full powers granted them necessary for the collection of all debts and the final adjustment and closing up of the estate. Stringent regulations are made for the proper deposit and safe keeping of all moneys received from the estate; and where delay is likely to occur from litigation in the final distribution of the assets, the Court is empowered to direct their temporary investment. The bankrupt is liable at all times to be called up for examination on oath upon all matters relating to the disposal or condition of his property or to his business transactions, and, for good cause shown, his wife may in like manner be compelled to attend as a witness in the case.

In the distribution of the bankrupt's estate dividends are to be paid as agreed upon by a majority in value of the creditors, from time to time, at three months' intervals, but the following claims are first to be paid in full:—First, the fees, costs, and all expenses under the Bankrupt act; second, all debts, taxes, and assessments due to the United States; third, all State debts, taxes, and assessments; fourth, wages due to any operative, clerk, or house servant to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars for labor performed within six months preceding the bankruptcy; fifth, all debts due to any persons who are or may be entitled to preference by the laws of the United States.

The voluntary bankrupt is entitled to his discharge provided no fraud is proved against him, at any time from sixty days to one year after adjudication of bankruptcy; but the proof or discovery of any fraud or concealment deprives him of the right to discharge. No person who has once received his discharge is to be entitled again to become a voluntary bankrupt, unless his estate is sufficient to pay seventy per cent. of his debts, or unless three-fourths of his creditors assent in writing to his bankruptcy. Preferences and fraudulent conveyances are declared void by the act, and suitable provisions are made for the voluntary bankruptcy of partnerships and corporations.

The exemptions under the law are as follows:—

The necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of such bankrupt as the assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition, and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of $500; and also the wearing apparel of such bankrupt and that of his wife and children, and the uniform, arms, and equipments of any person who is or has been a soldier in the militia or in the service of the United States; and such other property as now is or hereafter shall be exempted from attachment or seizure or levy on execution by the laws of the United States; and such other property, not included in the foregoing exceptions, as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process or order of court, by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicile at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in the year 1864.

Acts of involuntary bankruptcy under the law are classified as follows:—Departure or absence from the State where debts are owed, with intent to defraud the creditors; concealment to avoid service of process for the recovery of debt; concealment of property to avoid seizure on legal process; assignments designed to delay, defraud, or hinder creditors; arrest and detention for seven days under execution for a debt exceeding one hundred dollars; actual imprisonment for seven days in a civil action founded on contract for one hundred dollars; assignment, gift, confession of judgment, or any other act by which preference is given to any creditor, endorser, or surety; dishonoring commercial paper, or suspending and not resuming payment for fourteen days.

The petition for an adjudication of bankruptcy in such cases may come from one or more creditors whose debts reach two hundred and fifty dollars; but the petition must be brought within six months after the act of bankruptcy has been committed. In involuntary bankruptcy the proceedings are made more stringent than in the other description of cases. The penalty for any fraud or concealment, direct or indirect, under the act, is imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three years.

There are other details in the act relating to the duties of the officers appointed and authorized under the law, the amount of fees, etc., which are interesting only as a matter of detail. On the whole, the act seems carefully guarded, and, with very slight amendments, will, no doubt, prove a popular and beneficial law.

The Veto—The Situation.

From the World.

As a state paper, dealing with a great question on impregnable grounds of argument, nothing could be more cogent than this noble message. The clear, masculine reasoning by which President Johnson demonstrates the irreconcilable repugnance of the vetoed bill to the Constitution, and by which he shows that the evils it inflicts are the most galling and intolerable which oppression can inflict upon its victims, leaves nothing to be supplied. If he fails to produce conviction, it cannot be for lack of sound argument and forcible remonstrance, but for the want of dispassionate minds on which argument and remonstrance can make no impression. The prompt passage of the bill over the veto, with thirty-nine surplus votes in the House and eighteen surplus votes in the Senate above what was requisite to make the two-thirds, betokens that the question has passed beyond the province of argument to that of action. The next Congress will be quite as radical as the present, and even if the two-thirds and its surplus could be wiped out, it would make no difference, since a bare majority suffices to prevent the repeal of a law once enacted. If the Republicans carry the next Presidential election, the veto will prevent the repeal of this abominable law within the ensuing six years, for the long term of the Senators insure the Republicans at least one-third of the Senate, and a third of either branch of Congress suffices to support a veto.

The sole power of President Johnson's veto consists in the strength of his arguments. Arguments of greater intrinsic force are not to be expected hereafter, and as they obviously produce no impression on the Republican majority now, there is no ground to expect from them any better result when the little novelty they may possess shall have worn off, and the startling occasion which commands attention to them at present, shall have given place to the leaden apathy with which people naturally regard reasoning which possesses no novelty, on questions regarded as settled. That the Republican party regard this question as settled, is incontestable; and we cannot expect that the arguments which produced no impression on them while it was pending, will be weighed with candor when they have come to consider the question as decided. It is not what Democrats think of these arguments that is going to change anything, but what Republicans think of them; and he must be strangely blind to the signs of the times, to the actualities of the situation, and to the ordinary operation of human motives, who expects that much can be accomplished by way of proselytism by their iteration. Arguments have spent their practical force when there is no longer any chance of getting them fairly considered by those whom you wish to convert. For all purposes of impression they become blueted by use, and by the difficulty of reopening questions which have been decided after long discussion. Familiarity with usurpation takes off the keen sense of its atrocity:—

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

These lines of the poet depict a tendency of human nature which has been deplorably exemplified by our countrymen within the last six years. The resolutions passed by Congress in the summer of 1861 with only two dissenting votes, declaring that the war was not waged for any such purposes as are now sought to be consummated, measures the sad decline in public virtue.

As a portrayal of wrongs, nothing needs to be added to this powerful message of President Johnson. But if we attempt to pass from the question of wrongs to that of remedies, we no longer tread upon well-explored, solid ground. The terrible and portentous evils which the President shows to be involved in the enforcement of this cruel law, are a strong argument for resisting its operation and shortening its duration, by every practicable or promising means. The worse any situation is, the stronger are the reasons for speedily getting out of it. The bill is so bad that nothing undertaken against it can be worse. The only possible methods of relief are these three:—

1. Military resistance by the Southern States.

2. A political revolution in the North leading to a repeal of the law.

3. A line of action in the South leading to its acceptance and reorganization under it.

We have not forgotten the Supreme Court; but the chances of relief from that quarter are too slender to inspire any confidence. The greatest expedition and celerity cannot procure a decision from the Supreme Court much short of a year, since the court, after its spring adjournment, will not meet again until next winter. In the meantime the existing State Governments will be utterly broken down and demolished, as the bill legislates out of office all the incumbents, and requires them to be replaced by persons not disfranchised by the proposed Constitutional amendment. When these Governments are once thrown down, there is no authority in the Supreme Court to set them up.

It has no power but to decide litigated cases between plaintiffs and defendants, determining what is law only as a means of awarding justice to parties. The best that could be hoped, therefore, even from a favorable decision of the Supreme Court, would be an exchange of military government for anarchy. The State Governments being already gone, the displacement of the military government by a tribunal having no power to supply anything in its place would leave the ten States without any sort of governmental protection, either military or legal. Moreover, the Supreme Court decided, twenty years ago, that it was bound to follow the action of Congress in determining what is the valid State Government in any State, arguing that, as the question was political, it could only follow the decision of the political branch of the Government. But, aside from this question of jurisdiction, the great age and infirm health of some of the conservative Judges do not permit us to count with any assurance on a favorable decision. We turn, therefore, to the three modes of relief which we have indicated;—

I. Military resistance holds out so little promise of success that it is not likely to be thought of, and its discussion need not detain us. The army will obey Congress. The known political sympathies of a majority of its officers, its dependence on Congress for its pay, and the natural tendency of a military body to magnify its own importance and prefer its own methods of government, will render the army a subservient, and perhaps a zealous instrument for the enforcement of this law. Some of the very worst dangers pointed out in the veto are inferred from the habitual contempt felt by military men for the dilatory proceedings of civil tribunals. Assuming, then, that the army will co-operate with Congress, the South may well despair of military redress. Every Southern fort, every Southern port, every arsenal, is in the possession of the army. The South has neither money, nor credit, nor munitions, nor even provisions. Owing to the short crops of last year, there are large areas where the people are in imminent danger of starvation. If a renewal of hostilities should intercept the charity of the North, multitudes would perish. The prostrate condition of the South precludes all possibility of relief by armed resistance, and we presume that even the most impulsive and impetuous of Southern citizens would not think of it, although it would be the most natural mode of relief, if it were practicable.

II and III can be best considered together, as they are alternatives which depend upon a comparison of probabilities. It is a question between the relative chances of a change in Northern opinion and a change in Southern opinion. If the North remains immovable, the South can never be relieved from military tyranny except by reorganization under the new law. If the South remains immovable, it can never escape but by a political revolution in the North. It is a contest of opposing probabilities—a question whether the North or the South is most likely to yield, and which will yield soonest. If the South stedfastly persists, radical ascendancy would in time be broken, and the Union restored, for the North will never consent to its permanent dissolution. If, on the other hand, the North should adhere, with stubborn persistency, to its present views, it is equally certain that the South would at length succumb, to escape the evils of military domination. The important practical question is, Which is likely to hold out longest?

In all such contests of endurance, that side is most likely to prevail (other considerations apart) which has the most overweening confidence in its own strength and resources. So far as this consideration goes, the preponderance of weights is in the Northern side of the balance. A change in Northern opinion is more likely to be operated by disasters in business and monetary derangement than by arguments addressed to magnanimity or justice. But the storm which is merely brewing in the Northern sky has already burst upon the South; but pecuniary ruin in prospect and scarcely believed in, is a feeble motive in comparison with such ruin felt and groaned under as a present fact. The causes to which we look forward to produce a change of political action in the North are already operating with the direst intensity in the South; and so far as political changes can be predicted on such grounds, they may be expected to come soonest at the scene of their earliest and most blasting operation. The *amount* of change requisite, in either section, to give effect to one or the other policy, is a point that must not be left out of view. For the South to reorganize and get admitted under the odious law which has been passed over the veto, needs only a defection sufficient to make, with the negroes, a majority of the voting population. But to repeal the law requires a revolution in the North extensive enough to give the Democratic party a majority in both Houses of Congress, and, unless we elect the next President, a two-thirds majority. A party seeking to repeal a law is under a great disadvantage as compared with a party seeking to carry an election. The very checks and impediments by which the governmental machinery operates against rash legislation and in favor of stability, secure the perpetuity of bad laws until they have accomplished all their mischief. Even if we should elect a majority of the Congressmen in 1868, we should be powerless in the Forty-first Congress to repeal this law, inasmuch as the six years' term of the Senators prevents any party from suddenly changing the political character of the Senate. Certain it is, therefore, that this abominable and tyrannical law will stand for at least four years, unless it is rendered inoperative by Southern acceptance of its conditions. But while there is no possibility of its repeal without such a wide-spread and stable alteration of Northern opinion as will insure control of the Senate, a change, in any one Southern State, of white votes enough to make a majority with the negroes, will relieve that State from martial law, if Congress keeps its promise. The weight and power of the excluded States for purposes of resistance depend on perfect unity among their white inhabitants, and unity among all the States. But to escape martial law by compliance requires no co-operation, since each State can act for itself without regard to the others, and in States where the negro population is large a small defection will turn the scale. We conclude, therefore, that a mode of escape from martial law which requires the conversion of a distant hostile community, the co-operation of many States, and time enough to change the political complexion of the Senate, is less likely to prevail than one which requires fewer conversions, no co-operation, and comparatively little time.

The probabilities, as we estimate them, incline strongly to ultimate submission on the part of the South. If this estimate be not mistaken, good policy requires that the submission should be prompt enough to prevent the radicals getting control of the new State organizations. The planters can control the negro vote if they begin in season; and by accepting at once what they will be constrained to submit to at last, they can help their friends in the North elect the next President, and rescue the Government from radical domineering and insolence.

This exposition of the political situation is such as we would gladly have foreborne, if fidelity to truth, and the responsibility which attaches to a public journal which we should be loth to think without influence, did not constrain us. If our Southern friends are in a den of cutthroats that has only one opening for escape, we do not create the surrounding horrors by carrying in a friendly torch, but only disclose them.

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., can be cured by using DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

The Testimony of persons that have used it is sufficient voucher for the truth of our remarks.

Dr. WM. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a sore throat, off and on, for the last three years. I was recommended by a friend to try your TAR SYRUP, and after taking a half bottle, I was entirely relieved.
READ AND REFLECT.
PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.
MARY CALDWELL, 1032 Sansom St.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

This is to certify, that I have used Wright's TAR SYRUP, for Consumption, and it gave me relief, after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me.
Respectfully yours,
PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864.
THOMAS WINMILL.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

Dr. W. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—My children were ill; one four years old was a very severe case of Catarrh on the throat; the others, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine, which failed to relieve them when I was persuaded to try your
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.
TAR SYRUP,
which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction.
E. E. THOMAS,
130 S. Sixth Street.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, KROMER'S,
No. 403 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES

WILL REMOVE TO THIS LOCATION

As soon as the extensive alterations now making will allow.

His stock of

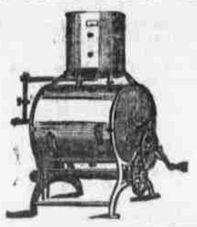
WHITE GOODS,
LACE VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.,

Is offered at prices to insure its being closed out at

No. 1024 CHESNUT St.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O

Send for a Pamphlet. 23stuth3m

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

House-Furnishing Goods,

NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 66 and 67 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:

PRESS. G. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE
HENRY W. DUNCAN.
PHILIP ORUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

C. BIRD, Proprietor.

3 2 1m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—E. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 2]

CARPETINGS

CLEN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN,
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
IMPORTERS OF
CARPETINGS, Etc.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS
ROYAL WILTONS,
TAPESTRY VELVETS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
HEMP,
COCOA MATTINGS,
CANTON MATTINGS
ENGLISH INGRAINS,
SHEEP SKINS,
ADELAIDE MATS,

And a full assortment of
FOREIGN GOODS.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS, Etc. Etc.,

Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
AGENTS FOR
WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. FOLSOM & SON'S
OIL CLOTHS,
AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rp3m

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

GREAT BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts.,

Will open this morning, from the great Auction Sale, 100 pieces of Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·12, and $1·25; fifty pieces of Ingrains at 40, 45, and 50c.; fifty pieces of English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, at only $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 37c.; Rag Carpets, 50c.; Floor Oil Cloths, 60c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Williamsville Muslin, 28c; Table Linens, 40c. to $1·50.; Blankets selling at cost; Flannels, 37 to 87c.; Red Check Matting, 50c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. cor. Eleventh and Market streets. 2 19 6m

JOHN R. WHITE,
NO. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,

FIRST CARPET STORE ABOVE MARKET,

JOBBER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. [2 28 1m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10] No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewpole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

PASTE! PASTE! PASTE!

THE UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY

Manufacture a PATENT PASTE which only needs to be known to be appreciated. It is always ready for use is warranted not to ferment, and is sold cheap.

It is put up in barrels, half barrels, and boxes.

EITH & PICKETT,
SOLE AGENTS,
No. 134 South Wharves.

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,
No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,
Manufacturers of
CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 25 3m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
MARVIN'S PATENT

ARE THE BEST.

ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF.
ALWAYS DRY.

MOBILE TEST.

FEBRUARY 18, 1867.

"Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door, stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior iron frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched. We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.
"WHITFIELD & BILLING."

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.
No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall,)
And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. [2 23 stuth3m
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD
NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 6m

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

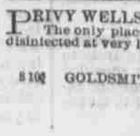
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.



CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
11 8] Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street.

City and country trade solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. 2 11 1m

EDWARD DUNN,
(Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.)
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
2 Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 4 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,
Warranted superior to any others in use.
LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!
Cannot be broken by sailing, and
Never Become Glossy.

These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also
PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.
The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.
J. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
No. 427 N. ELEVENTH Street.
CAUTION.—Beware of the imitation Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labeled on the back, or the package is sealed and marked. Patented Feb. 10, 1863 [14 fmwfm r

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12] Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette.
8 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE FIFTH PAGE.]

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The stated meeting of the Board of Guardians was held yesterday afternoon, President Ercty in the chair.

The Steward reported collection for house receipts as $96·87.

The Out-door Agent reported the amount collected for support cases at $225·25.

The Board of Visitors reported the February expenses as follows:—Coal, $5370·79; Wood, $791·82; Groceries, $3591·00; Medicines, $286·74; Shoes, $133·59; Incidentals, $178·75—Total, $10,952·69.

Relief was furnished to—Americans, 2688; Foreigners, 3639; Children, 7956—Total, 14,281.

The nativity of those relieved was—Germany, 503; England, 177; Italy and France, 32; Pennsylvania, 763; Ireland, 2857; Wales and Scotland, 42; Philadelphia, 1063; United States, 860; other foreign localities, 98.

Mr. Brown presented a resolution requesting the Commissioner of Markets to notify the Guardians of the time and place of seizure, and the names of the parties from whom short-weight butter is taken.

The resolution was amended by omitting the return of the names, and was then agreed to.

The Treasurer reported that he had paid into the city treasury $2093·91.

It was stated that there are now in the House one hundred and fifty-two white and thirty colored soldiers.

Messrs. Whitall, Server, and Field were appointed a Committee to advertise for proposals for coal for the House, not exceeding three thousand tons in quantity.

The House Agent reported the census of the house as follows:—Number in the House at 12 o'clock M., March 2, 3496; same time last year, 3521; decrease, 25. Total men, 1737; total women, 1759.

Admitted within the last two weeks, 180; births, 13; deaths, 35; discharged, 165; eloped, 50; indentured, 1; number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 206; number granted meals, 541.

The inmates of the house are classified as follows:—Healthy males under sixty, 121; workingmen's wing, 655; number of men reported employed, 450. Total men and women in insane department, less assistants, 556. Adjourned.

ANNIVERSARY.—St. John's M. E. Church was filled to overflowing on Sunday afternoon, the occasion being the Sixth Anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society attached to the Sabbath School. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Pastor, after which the programme, which had been prepared for the occasion, was regularly gone through with. Several divines were present, and brief addresses made by them to the children. The Secretary's report was read, and listened to with no little interest. The receipts during the past, says the report, from the different bands and circles composing the Society, have been over $217, all of which had been expended in a way well calculated to advance the cause of Christianity in the heathen lands very materially. After the award of a few testimonials, the assemblage was dismissed with the benediction. One of the most prominent features of the occasion was the singing by the children. They performed their part well, reflecting no discredit whatever upon the merits of their instructor.

A SINGULAR CASE.—A German named John Sauers, living in Devitt's court, Seventeenth Ward, hung out a flag yesterday. He fought throughout the war, was wounded, and receives a pension. Yesterday was the day for the payment of pensions, and in honor of it he displayed the national bunting. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon a party of five men passing his house saw the flag, and, with some trouble, tore it down. Sauers fired upon them with a pistol from the second-story window, and George Hunspur, one of the quintette, received a ball in his leg, where, at last accounts, it still remained. Sauers was arrested and held in $2000 to answer, by Alderman Shoemaker.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. John Cope, Assistant Superintendent of the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad, met a violent death yesterday afternoon. He was entangled between two cars of a train at the new depot, Thirty-first and Chesnut streets, and was mashed so fearfully that he survived but five minutes. His body was taken to his home, at the corner of Thirty-first and Oak streets. The Coroner held an inquest. The testimony showed the case to be purely accidental.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest last evening on the body of a man named James Perry, aged 50 years, who died at the hotel, No. 929 Market street. Mr. Perry had been in a poor state of health for some time back, and last evening he died in a few moments after going into the hotel.

An inquest was also held on the body of Jacob England, colored, who died suddenly at No. 23 Gillis' alley.

PAYMENT OF MERCANTILE TAXES.—The Appraisers of Mercantile Taxes for 1867 have nearly completed their labors, and the City Treasurer is now receiving payment for this tax from persons doing business in the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-seventh Wards.

BRIDGE AT CALLOWHILL STREET.—The subject of a bridge over the Schuylkill at Callowhill street was discussed in the Finance Committee of Councils last evening. An ordinance asking the Legislature for permission to build a bridge at that locality was postponed until next Monday night.

RETURN OF FINES AND PENALTIES.—The following Committing Magistrates have paid to the City Treasurer the fines and penalties received by them during February:—J. R. Massey, $59; John Clouds, $40; and Lewis Godbou, $41, making a total of $141.

THE CAUSE.—The clang of the fire bells at 3·45 yesterday, was caused by a trifling fire at No. 1023 Rodman street.

—M. Cousin was buried on the 24th ult., in Père la Chaise Cemetery, after the performance of a religious ceremony in the Church of the Sorbonne. M. Duruy, the Minister of Public Instruction, was present, and most of the learned bodies of Paris sent deputations. The pall-bearers were M. Patin, the senior member of the faculty of letters; M. Thiers; M. de Parieu, Vice-President of the Council of State; and M. Mourier, Vice-Rector of the Academy of Paris. At the funeral of M. Cousin Cherubini's "Requiem" and a "Pie Jesu," by M. Gevaert, were performed.

—Mr. Tennyson is about to leave the Isle of Wight, and take up his residence in the metropolis, solely on account of the manner in which he is disturbed by the "lion-hunters" of the island. The writer of "Table Talk" in the *Guardian* records that the Laureate is hard at work on a poem, longer and on a grander scale than his last, and that the house at Hampstead, near the Heath and the Militia Barracks, so long tenanted by the mother and sister of the poet, and where he himself was often a visitor, is about to be let in "apartments, furnished and unfurnished."

—The proposal of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition, to present at one view, as nearly as practicable, every publication which has issued from the press of the United Kingdom during the year 1866, has made, we are told, very successful progress towards completion. Upwards of three thousand volumes have been contributed by the various publishers as a loan for exhibition; and almost all the leading firms in London and in Edinburgh have sent in their publications of the year, including many of magnificent and costly character.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES.....6·29 | MOON RISES.....5·35
SUN SETS.....5·56 | HIGH WATER.....P 12

To find High Water at Lewes, Del., deduct one hour from the above.

MOON'S PHASES, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, D.C.

MARCH.	D.	H.M.	H.M.
New Moon	6	4·37 mo.	4·30 mo.
First Quarter	13	3·46 mo.	3·39 mo.
Full Moon	20	3·54 mo.	3·47 mo.
Last Quarter	28	2·43 mo.	2·38 mo.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.

City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 13
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 15
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 16
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 16
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Feb. 16
Bosphorus	Liverpool	Philada	Feb. 19
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 20
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 20
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Feb. 20
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 20
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 21
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 22
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 26
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
America	Southampton	New York	Feb. 27
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 28
Ville de Paris	Havre	New York	Feb. 28
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 2
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 2
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 20
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Ottawa	Antwerp	New York	Mar. 23

FOR EUROPE.

Java	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
C. of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 6
W. Metropolis	New York	Bremen	Mar. 7
Cella	New York	London	Mar. 9
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Pereire	New York	Havre	Mar. 9
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Deutschland	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Saxonia	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Mar. 16
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Fulton	New York	Havre	Mar. 16
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 16
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
America	New York	Havre	Mar. 21
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Mar. 23
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 30
Merrimac	New York	Havre	Mar. 30
Atalanta	New York	London	Mar. 30
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Europa	New York	Havre	April 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11
Merrimac	New York	Havre	May 25

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Alabama	New York	Vera Cruz, Etc.	Mar. 5
Mercedita	New York	St. Thomas	Mar. 6
Gen. Barnes	New York	Savannah	Mar. 7
San Jacinto	New York	Savannah	Mar. 9
Tybee	New York	Galveston	Mar. 9
Monterey	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 9
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 9
San Francisco	New York	Greytown	Mar. 9
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Mar. 9
Mayflower	Philada	Washington	Mar. 9
Alexandria	Philada	Richmond	Mar. 9
Saxon	Philada	Boston	Mar. 9
H. Chauncy	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 11
H. Livingston	New York	Savannah	Mar. 14
Great Republic	Pittsburg	New Orleans	Mar. 14
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 16
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 16
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar. 16
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 21
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 22
Corsica	New York	Havana	Mar. 23
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	Mar. 30
Colorado	San Fran	Yokohama, etc	April 3
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Brig Charlena, Waterhouse, Havana, G. W. Bernadou & Bro.
Schr Fredonia, Thompson, St. John, N. B., W. E. English.
Schr R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Restless, Sheldon, 17 days from Demerara, via Sombrero, with sugar and molasses to Thomas Watson & Sons. Left at Demerara, brig Robert Mowe, Hotchkiss, loading; schr Franconia, waiting. Left at Sombrero, barques Hector, loading for Philadelphia; Ella Adele, waiting turn; Syrophoenecian, do.; schr Daniel Pearson, do. Weather at Sombrero very unfavorable for shipping cargo.

Schr Montezuma, Lowe, from Charleston, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber and naval stores to E. H. Rowley.

Schr J. H. Sharp, Webb, from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to captain.

Schr Susan, Sears, from Portland, with potatoes to R. S. Dyer.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Auguste Tietze, Lieckfeldt, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 14th ult.

Ship Undine, Sadine, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 14th ult.

Ship Norn, Johnson, from London for Philadelphia, was off Isle of Wight 14th ult.

Ship J. W. Hatfield, Murphy, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 15th ult.

Ship Goshawk, Lawson, for Philadelphia 17th, was up at Liverpool 16th ult.

Ship Thos. Harward, Strickland, for Philadelphia 25th, was up at Liverpool 16th ult.

Ship Matterhorn, Curtis, for Philadelphia with despatch, was up at Liverpool 16th ult.

Ship Warrior, Davis, from London for Philadelphia, put into Falmouth 15th ult.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 2d inst.

Barque Atlantic, DeHaan, from Bremen for Philadelphia, off South Foreland 14th ult.

Barque Blomidon, Cowan, hence, at Cuxhaven 13th ultimo.

Barque Wm. Van Name, Cook, from Palermo, at Messina 1st ult.

Barque Emily & Ada, Swasey, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Brig Peerless, Cheney, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 18th ult.

Brig Margaretha, Thesing, for Philadelphia, was preparing for sea at Shields 15th ult.

Brig Kossack, for Cardenas and Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 25th ult.

Brig Meteor, Anderson, sailed from Matanzas 23d ultimo.

Brig G. T. Ward, Vanselow, for a port north of Hatteras, was at Sagua 19th ult., just arrived from Key West.

Brig C. Matthews, Cox, hence for Portsmouth, at Salem 1st inst.

Brig Abby Ellen, Foss, for Philadelphia, was loading at Savannah 2d inst.

Schrs A. H. Hammond, Paine, and J. V. Wellington, Chipman, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, for Philadelphia in 4 days, was at Guantanamo about 20th ult.

Schr M. B. Mahoney, Coffin, hence for Boston, went ashore on Sunday night, in the snow storm, on the east side of Tarpaulin Cove.

Schr David V. Striker, Vangilder, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Schr S. & E. Corson, Brooks, hence, at Savannah 2d inst., and was up to return.

Schr M. R. Lamson, for Philadelphia, was up at Mobile 26th ult.

Schrs D. E. Pitts and Ann Parker, hence, at Norwich 28th ult.

Schr Sophia Wilson, Norwall, for Philadelphia, cleared at Mobile 27th ult.

Schrs Edward Lee, Lee, and Hiawatha, Howard, hence, at Newburyport 1st inst.

Schrs W. H. Gatzmer and Wanderer, for Philadelphia, and Eva Belle, from Georgetown, S. C., for do., sailed from Hampton Roads 1st inst.

Schrs B. F. Reeves, Armstrong, from New Bedford; Dirigo, Baker, and George Baker, Nickerson, from Providence, and Cabinet, Wardell, from Belfast, all for Philadelphia, at Newport 1st inst.

Schr W. L. Springs, Steelman, hence, at Galveston 23d ult.

Schr E. & L. Marts, Marts, hence, at Charleston, reports:—Off the bar was run into by the schr Richard Vaux, carrying away the mainboom, part of the stern, and did other damage.

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspaper of this city; together with the New York daily weeklies, etc. 7 2

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER,
Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless to all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS, BRUISES, LAMENESS, SORENESS, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, PILES, BOILS, STINGS, SORE EYES, BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, NOSE, STOMACH, CORNS, ULCERS, OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1·00
Quarts in bottle.....$1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES
Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY.
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITTER'S Drug Store, No. 3130 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 tuthsp

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.
It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT
will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.
For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.
This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents.
DYOTT & CO
9 5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,
No. 49 South THIRD Street
AND
No. 31 South SIXTH Street,
Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.
Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth!
Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowe furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tirp

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.
2-12§ JOHN T BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [2 22] ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

WILLIAMS, GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24§

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, Of all numbers and brands. Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., No. 103 JONES Alley.
3 6§

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWNETY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General On all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [3 4 t 4 10

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1867.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson; or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New Maxico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and in the State of Texas west of longitude 100 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weights to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1, thirty million (30,000,000) pounds; on Route No. 2, twenty million (20,000,000) pounds; on Route No. 3, eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4, three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—
On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed:—
"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota; or at such other point in each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
1 19 15 7[Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1867.
POSTPONEMENT OF OPENING OF BIDS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
The time for the opening of the proposals for army transportation, invited by the advertisement from this office of January 15, 1867, is hereby extended to 12 M. of THURSDAY, the seventh day of March, 1867.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
2 25 9t ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Col. and Assist. Quartermaster U. S. A.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.
Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.
Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
2 7 15 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

VISITORS TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION will find suitable TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, and every article adapted for European travel, at BROWN'S TRUNK STORE, FOURTH and CHESNUT Streets
2 19§

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8, 9, 10, and 12 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8, 9, 10, and 12 inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST.
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 5 24

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1867.
In pursuance of the annexed Resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the Purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes," is hereby published in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES, FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE LANSDOWNE ESTATE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million eight hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—

First. To pay deficiencies, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Second. For the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and improvement of the same, one hundred thousand dollars.

Third. For a House of Correction, one hundred thousand dollars.

Fourth. To pay the increase in the School Teachers' and House Cleaners' salaries, one hundred thousand dollars—for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificate therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund; which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish, in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the Ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, February 21, 1867, entitled

"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 2 23 24t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1867.

The New York Custom House Under Collector Smythe.

THE report of the committee appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in the Custom House at New York reveals an astonishing state of facts. It seems that Collector Smythe, whose nomination was very highly lauded at the time as that of a high-toned business man, had hardly got warm in his seat before he farmed out the "general order" business of the port at the moderate price of forty thousand dollars. The contemplated distribution of this forty thousand dollars appears from the testimony of Mr. Smythe and other witnesses to have been as follows:—Ten thousand dollars to a political fund, of which he was to be sole almoner; five thousand dollars to Senator Doolittle; a like sum to Senator Patterson, a son-in-law of President Johnson; a like sum to Robert Johnson, the President's son; three thousand dollars to a Mrs. Perry, a *friend* of President Johnson's; and various sums to divers other parties. Indeed, the New York Custom House seems to have been a sort of general financial hospital for a large number of the President's friends, even such parties as ex-Mayor Berriet, of Washington, and ex-Governor Pratt, of Maryland, coming in for an occasional five hundred dollar check. The testimony of the Collector's private Secretary, Mr. Thomas Brown, on this point is quite interesting:—

Q. When you say "politicians," whom do you mean by that designation? A. I know that ex-Mayor Berriet and ex-Governor Pratt, of Maryland, shared in certain remittances from the Custom House. I know that a $500 check I gave to the Collector one day he said he was going to send to Governor Pratt, of Maryland.

Q. Do you know how these gentlemen became acquainted with the Collector? A. They brought a letter from the Private Secretary of the President, Mr. Edward Cooper, commending those gentlemen in most cordial terms to the Collector.

Q. Was it written in behalf of the President? A. Yes sir; I so understood it.

Q. Do you know, or have you reason to believe that sums have been paid either directly or indirectly to any of the President's family—to Mrs. Patterson or Mrs. Stover, by Collector Smythe? A. I do not know positively that any money has ever been paid to them, and yet I have no doubt of the fact.

Q. Did the Collector ever make any remarks to you that he had helped them or intended to help them, or that would lead you to believe that he purposed to help the President's family by money or otherwise? A. About a fortnight ago there appeared in the New York *Times* a very offensive paragraph in reference to the general order business. I happened in the Collector's room one morning just after its appearance, when he referred to it, and he remarked that he was very sorry he had undertaken to help the President's family.

Various stories and rumors have prevailed about the influence of female pardon-brokers at Washington with the President. Whether this Mrs. Perry is one of that order of individuals or not, we have no means of knowing. The following testimony of Edward R. Phelps will show, however, that she was a person whom Mr. Johnson was extremely anxious to "provide for:"—

Q. Did you have any negotiation in reference to the general order business before or after Mr. Smythe became Collector. A. Yes.

Q. State with whom that was. A. Myself and Thomas J. Barr, of New York, decided on applying to the President, through a Mrs. Perry of Cincinnati, for the general order business from Pier No. 59, N. R., to the Battery.

Q. Did you meet her at the President's house? A. I did meet her there several times in the months of February and March, we went there at one time on an appointment made by the President; the President requested us to call there at 9 o'clock in the evening, when he would see us alone; we went, and had an interview with him, and he assured me that Phelps and Barr should have the general order business, as above stated, they bringing proper testimonials. He remarked that he gave this to Barr and Phelps as much for the benefit of Mrs. Perry as for their benefit, he said he wished to help her; he said, "I suppose that you will make it all right with Mrs. Perry;" and I went on to state the arrangement, and he said, "Never mind—you need not tell me all that."

Q. Was it not then determined what portion she was to have of this business? A. She told Mr. Johnson the arrangement or interest she was to have, and Mr. Johnson then replied he was satisfied if she was.

Q. What was the portion she was to have? A. She was to have one-third of the net profits.

Q. Did you produce the testimonials required? A. Yes.

Q. Tell the Committee about the substance of that interview. A. I said to the President there would be a great deal of contention among the New York politicians who would try to get this, as it was a great thing; he patted me on the shoulder and said, "Never mind, young man, I will stand by you;" he then remarked to Mrs. Perry, "This will be all right;" we left the matter in Mrs. Perry's hands, and she was to inform us when we should call again on the President; she sent word for me to come to Washington again shortly before Mr. Smythe was appointed, and we went and called upon the President, and had an interview with him alone—myself and Mrs. Perry; after we had a private interview with him he called out his private secretary—Colonel Browning I think his name is—and he told me to state to him what I wanted to have written down; I stated to him what I wanted, and he then wrote to the Collector, to give the General Order business of the North river, from Pier No. 59 to the Battery, to Edward R. Phelps and Thomas J. Barr, of New York; the President was present while the private Secretary wrote this letter, and was talking in a low tone to Mrs. Perry, and when the letter was written he signed it; I think I can produce that letter; I came back with the letter, and as soon as Mr. Smythe was nominated and confirmed I presented the letter to him; he appeared to be very much confused, and put his hand up to his head and thought for a moment, and then remarked that the General Order business was all disposed of; he said, "It is very strange that the President never told me to reserve this for his friends;" and he also remarked that he had to agree to give a portion of the General Order business to Senator Doolittle's son, and a portion to Senator Patterson, the President's son-in-law, and one other person who I cannot now think of, before he would be confirmed. Mr. Smythe then remarked, he didn't have a chance to spare only a small interest in it for himself, and he asked us if we would not take one-fourth interest in the whole business—that perhaps he could let us have that; we felt confident we could get what we wanted through the President, and we declined; he then asked us to wait until the middle of the week; in the meantime Colonel Cooper, another of the President's private Secretaries, came on from Washington, and had an interview with Mr. Smythe; and when we called on Mr. Smythe again, he told us that the General Order business was all disposed of; we then abandoned any further idea of it.

The method by which these large sums were realized was the very simple one of robbing the merchants of New York, having goods stored under general order, by overcharges. A specimen of "how to do it" was furnished in the case of Landman & Kemp, who had twenty cases of quinine in Johnson's warehouse, the legal rates and figures on which would be as follows:—

20 cases, storage 10c. each	$2 00
20 cases, labor, 10c. each	2 00
20 cases, cartage	1 32
Total	$5 32
The bill rendered was as follows:—	
20 cases, storage, 50c. each	$10 00
20 cases, labor, 10c. each	10 00
20 cases, cartage, 50c. each	10 00
Total	$30 00

These cases weighed 80 pounds each, total 1600 pounds. A legal cart load is 1200 pounds. The legal price per distance, in this particular instance, was 66 cents per load. It was testified before the committee that bills of such "make up" could be multiplied almost *ad infinitum*.

The entire report of the committee reveals a most shameful state of affairs, and one which suggests the most unpleasant reflections in regard to the condition of the public service.

Are we in a State of War or Peace?

ONE of the great differences between the President and Congress arises from the various answers given to the question whether to-day we are in a state of war or of peace. If the former, then the adoption of measures not strictly in accordance with the technicalities of civil law is justified; if, however, we be at peace, the law must resume its sway, and the Military bill is unnecessary, if not illegal. From the testimony which daily comes to us from all parts of the Southern States, we must conclude that the condition of the late Rebel sections is still a state of latent insurrection; and that the same steps are necessary to-day to protect the lives of Union men, black and white, as were needed three years ago. The Southern States form a subjugated country, and display a spirit similar to that of Grenada under Ferdinand—apparent passive submission, but really waiting only for an opportunity to be revenged on the conqueror. As we are told that the tales which come to us from the Rebel States are false, we select one which is sworn to by a United States Commissioner, and authenticated by Flake's Galveston *Bulletin*, and by two reliable names of resident citizens in the vicinity of the occurrence:—

MIDDLETON, Leon County, Texas, February 20, 1867.—I, John H. Potts, of the county of Houston and State of Texas, and United States Commissioner for the Western District of said State, having visited the plantation of Mr. Green K. Cesna, which was occupied by some freedmen in his absence, and there found the most horrible sight that my eyes ever beheld, his dwelling-house, together with all his household furniture, and several cabins or out-houses, were burnt to ashes; one freed boy, about 17 years old, shot and murdered so near the house that his clothes were burned entirely up and his body horribly burned; a little boy, ten years of age, burned to death in the house, his bones found among the ashes; and two freedmen were shot (and the physicians say mortally wounded) at the same time, by three lawless desperadoes, one of whom claims to be a resident of Leon county, the other two claim to be residents of Kauffman county. I will further certify that I believe *the arm of the civil law to be too short* to apprehend and bring those persons to justice, owing to the great prejudice that exists towards the freedmen and Union men of this section. It is true there are many who do not condemn this horrid act, but they have already disqualified themselves as jurors by witnessing the scene and by openly expressing themselves. I would further state that, for the security of the freedmen and loyal white men, and to prevent further outrages of like character by the hands of those murderers and house-burners, a small force of United States soldiers is greatly needed in this section. A few cavalry would strike terror to those prowling murderers and house-burners. JOHN H. POTTS.

The same journal states that this is but one of a series of similar outrages which have occurred in that part of the State. With such evidence before us, and so often reiterated from all sections, can we doubt that the passage of the Military bill was the only action to save from death all our friends? Unless it operates as is desired, a law to which the present one is a mild admonition will crush out all opposition in the South.

The Key to Fortune, or Accumulation Made Easy.

As but little can be obtained without money, so the desire to secure it is universal. It has been declared to be "the root of all evil;" but is it not rather the source of every good? In a word, money is the golden key to the temple of true happiness. Thus it is that men love it, toil for it, suffer to obtain it, and too often seek to acquire it by fraud. What endurance, deprivation, pain, and even contumely, men suffer to secure it!—and yet few there are who rightly appreciate it as the agent of good.

The folly of follies is hope anchored in mere *possession*. Wealth is nothing only in view of its uses. Money is *representative*. Gold is but the *bridge* over which we pass to the Canaan of true enjoyment. Unwisely *gained* or improperly *given*, it is too often a "bridge of sighs," leading to a dreary imprisonment of man's highest, most God-like faculties.

It requires a large amount of practical philosophy to make money, but infinitely more, to appropriate it to its legitimate *uses*. To know where to *stop* requires a greater amount of resolution and moral courage than the whole labor of acquiring.

The dangers of avarice are like those in certain manufacturing operations, where the *wages* are great, but the risks, from poisonous inhalations, are a severe tax upon the constitution of the laborer. Yet there is no scarcity of applicants for such positions. Masks are ofttimes used in such cases, which in part alleviate their direful consequences. The fortune-hunter should learn wisdom here. There is a mask of true *practical philosophy* of head and heart, which, if practised, will prove a genuine safeguard against the advances of avarice, and the miserly evils which follow in her train.

As the smith's right arm grows stronger with the increased taxation of its powers, so with the mental faculties. Every thoughtful effort is, in some degree, an increase of the organ of thought. Thus a constant drain upon one set to the neglect of another will in time produce mental deformity, which will carry with it a deplorable consequence upon the individual's future.

A constant exercise of the virtues is the only true safeguard in successful money-getting, and the only sure introduction into the temple of true enjoyment.

Theologians have taught that the road to wealth is parallel with the road to perdition. A proper analization of Christ's doctrine on this head will show a reasonable discrimination in the case.

To secure great riches requires, generally, an excessive exercise of the sensual organs, and the result is a proportionate sectional growth. Thus, an evenly developed head in the start, by over-exertion in one direction and in constant exercise of the selfish organs, will, in the end, become strangely unbalanced. Every vestige of the "Kingdom of Heaven" within will be monopolized by the kingdom of hell.

The miser is a sad example of the evil effects of an unwise policy. He begins by loving money for its uses, in view of a practical exercise of his love to God, in good works, and ends by bartering away his God and his inheritance for his gold. His faith in a future life is all swallowed up in his foolish fancies of an earthly eternity; and he lives for his gold, instead of making it the instrument of his happiness.

Thus it is more difficult for such "to enter into the kingdom of Heaven than for a camel to go through the eye of a needle;" for the kingdom aforesaid is declared to be within; and so completely has all its dominions been monopolized by selfishness that God and heaven are totally excluded.

Yet there is a safe, wholesome, legitimate money-getting, where *use*, and not *possession*, is the aim. But wealth should not be too anxiously coveted. We may permit it, and thus be prepared to combat all its contaminating advances and tendencies, and finally turn it to account as an agent of good. But to make it our constant goal is to disfranchise our selfhood, make us the final slave of that worst of masters, *acarice*, and bequeath us misery instead of happiness for our pains.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC LEADER.—Mr. Brooks, of New York, better known of old as "Booby" Brooks, made himself very conspicuous yesterday in the House of Representatives, denying that it was a legal body, and reciting the worn-out rigmarole of fanatics of his order generally. He finally concluded, however, to take the oath of office as a member of the illegal body, and, we presume, will not be squeamish about drawing his pay. If "Booby" Brooks thinks Congress is an illegal body, why does he have anything to do with it? Why don't he go home? Nobody compels him to stay at Washington and act with what he calls an illegal and revolutionary Congress.

After consuming the time of Congress with his impertinent platitudes, Mr. Brooks wanted the rules altered so as to more thoroughly protect the minority in free discussion. General Garfield suggested that Brooks had no right to complain of not enjoying freedom of speech after consuming three-fourths of the time of the House during the day, whereupon Brooks subsided. Jack Rogers' place is already filled.

THE SUPREME COURT.—Hon. George W. Woodward leaves the Supreme Bench of our State with the close of the present year, and in the coming fall election his successor will be chosen. Prominent among the candidates mentioned, we notice the name of Hon. M. Russell Thayer, ex-member of Congress from the Fifth District. Should the choice of the Convention fall on him, we would secure a nominee possessing all the requisites for the position. He is an able lawyer, of large experience and undoubted loyalty. We do not desire to anticipate the choice of the Convention, but we know of no one whose selection would give more general satisfaction to the party than the gentleman who has so ably represented our city for the past four years.

DR. BEADLE'S LECTURE ON "MOLLUSCS," an abstract of which will be found on our sixth page to-day, will well repay perusal. It has already been delivered twice in this city, as well as elsewhere, and is deservedly popular with those who have been so fortunate as to hear it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 148 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 148 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

CHAPLAIN JOHN LONG will leave for the Asylum on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at 2 P. M.
He will examine candidates for admission, at No 123 South SIXTH Street, every day from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Soldiers receiving transportation can accompany the Chaplain to the institution.
JAY COOKE,
8 5 12t MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

A CONVENTION TO SECURE A National recognition of the Being and Providence of God, of the authority of Jesus Christ, and the supremacy of the Bible in civil affairs, will assemble in the Church, corner of ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets, To-Day, 5th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M., and will continue through the day and evening following. Hon. Judge STRONG, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. McILVAINE, of Princeton; Rev. J. R. W. SLOAN, of New York; Senator R. A. BROWNE, of Harrisburg; and others. All friends of Christian Civil Government are invited to be present, and participate in the deliberations of the Convention. 1t*

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2459 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to, or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the FOURTH Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Fourth Instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office, on or before SATURDAY, the 9th day of March next, 1867.
By resolution of the Board of Directors.
JACOB BINDER,
2 22 12t President.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 South FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, February 28, 1867.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, be declared, out of the earnings of the Company for the past three months, payable on and after March 11, 1867.
Resolved, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from March 4 to March 11.
3 1 9t H. G. LEISENRING, Treasurer.

CHICKERING
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated and long-established instruments are now KNOWN to be the best in America and Europe.
FIFTY-SIX European and American Medals have been awarded the CHICKERING'S.
Over 30,000 Pianos manufactured and sold. Notice the great foreign testimonials for 1866.
NEW ROOMS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, entrance in Art Gallery.
3 5 tuthst4p W. H. DUTTON

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, March 4, 1867.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 11th inst.
3 5 9t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.
PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1867.
NOTICE TO OWNERS OF CARTS, WAGONS, AND BARROWS.
The annual License due the City will be received, and renewal of the same until April 1st, 1867, at the above office, daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.
Penalty for neglect of renewal of License three dollars each time any vehicle may be used.
THOMAS M. TRIOL,
3 4 3t License Clerk.

DYSPEPSIA.—THERE IS NO DISease which experience has so amply proved to be remediable by the PERUVIAN SYRUP (a protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron) as Dyspepsia. The most inveterate forms of this disease have been completely cured by this medicine, as ample testimony of some of our first citizens proves.

FROM THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON SCOTT, D. D.
DUNHAM, Canada East.
* * * "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than twenty-five years' standing."
* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * * *

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN WRITES AS FOLLOWS:—
"My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I have discovered the 'Fountain of Health' on this side of the Atlantic. Three bottles of Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from the fangs of the fiend Dyspepsia."
A pamphlet of 32 pages, containing a history of this remarkable remedy, with a treatise on "Iron as a medicine," will be sent free to any address.
The genuine has "Peruvian Syrup" blown in the glass.
J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 Dey street, New York.
Sold by all Druggists.

ACROSTIC.
G ently it penetrates through every pore,
K eeping sufferers from each angry sore;
A ll wounds it heals with certainty and speed;
C uts, Burns, from Inflammation soon are freed;
E ruptions at its presence disappear;
S kins lose each stain, and the complexion's clear!
S ALVE, such as GRACE'S, every one should buy,
A ll to its wondrous merits testify,
L et those who doubt a single box but try,—
V erily, then, its true deserts 'twould have;
E ven unbelievers would laud GRACE'S SALVE!
1 2 3 4 2t

DON'T BE ALARMED—IF YOU HAVE THE
ITCH—TETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE.
ITCH—TETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE.
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
is warranted a quick and sure cure.
It always all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant.
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures TETTER!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures SALT RHEUM!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ITCHING PILES!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures SCALD HEAD!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures BARBER'S ITCH!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures RING WORMS!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ALL SKIN DISEASES!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
CURES ITCH IN FROM 12 TO 48 HOURS.
A great variety of cases yield to the wonderful healing properties of this Ointment, even the most obstinate and protracted in character, eruptions covering the whole surface of the body, that put at defiance every other mode of treatment which the mind of man could invent, have been permanently cured.
Price 50 cents a box. By mail, 60 cents.
Over thirty years have "*Dr. Swayne's Medicines*" been in constant use in all parts of the world, and their increasing popularity is certainly proof of their great power to heal.
This valuable Ointment is prepared only by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philada.
Sold by druggists. 3 2

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.
3 5 tuths 1M1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
Al 1 50,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY street, New York. 3 3

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—WATSON & TALLMAN'S TOILET EMPORIUM,
No. 161 North EIGHTH Street.
Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, Ring's Ambrosia, Burnett's Cocoaine, London Hair Color Restorer, Tebbett's Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phalon's Cochin, Gouraud's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Email de Paris, Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet at 12 2stuth2m4p
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 1m4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 2 6t7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

WEDDING CARDS,
PARTY INVITATIONS
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.
COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,
2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET

GOLD AND SILVER MINING.

RICHEST GOLD REGION IN THE WORLD.
MONTANA TERRITORY.
Credited Production last year, $18,000,000 in Gold.
Actual Production last year, $33,000,000 in Gold.
EXCEEDING CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, COLORADO, AUSTRALIA, Etc.

The attention of capitalists and others is called to the magnitude, legitimacy and unparalleled fairness of the following guaranteed statement of the

Hubbell and Patton Gold and Silver Company,

Of the City of Philadelphia, State of Penna.
Offering greater inducements, free from risk, than any other corporated Company ever organized.

This Company is founded upon the ownership of 11,950 feet of Gold Lodes (including 900 feet Silver Lodes) in Montana Territory, with perfect titles paid in stock, 7850 feet being situate on Trout Creek, the richest district in the Territory, yielding $150 to the ton assay, opposite New York city, within 20 miles of Helena city.
Capital, $1,000,000, in 20,000 shares at $50 each.

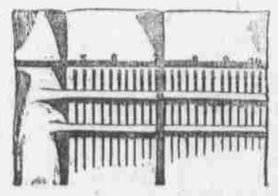
Only 2500 Shares Preferred Stock.

The only stock to be disposed of is 2500 shares preferred, to be used exclusively as a Working Capital, issued at $20 per share, full paid, liable to no further assessment, and to be subscribed only upon the following conditions:—
1st. That said $50,000 subscribed in currency on the preferred 2500 shares shall be returned in gold, as dividends on said preferred stock, out of the first $100,000 net produced by the Company.
2d. That said Company shall have thirteen Directors under their charter, nine of whom, out of said thirteen, shall be elected from the subscribers to the said 2500 shares of preferred stock.
3d. That said $50,000 shall be deposited in the First National Bank of Philadelphia, and no part thereof can be drawn or used unless by authority and approval of the Board of Directors.
4th. That officers of the Company receive no salary or emolument whatever, until the said $50,000 is paid back to the subscribers in full, in gold.
5th. That the Hubbell and Patton Crushing Machine and Amalgamator, immensely valuable inventions, belong to this Company expressly. No other Company has been privileged to use them. The crusher's wonderful power equalling a mill of forty stamps in tons reduced, and releasing by its superior pulverization about twice as much gold per ton; a forty stamp mill would cost $100,000. This machine cost but $5000.
6th. That said 2500 shares preferred stock, with its dividend, is a better security than a first mortgage on the immensely valuable mines and machinery of the Company.
7th. The mines of this Company, from ascertained facts, as to width and richness of the lodes or ores, are estimated to contain, to the depth of only 1000 feet, at least 1,327,777 cubic yards of ore, which will yield about $200 per yard, amounting to $265,555,400.

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICE,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Where all information will be furnished. 2 27

WH. SHOW 111 N. GROVE. CASES. 4TH ST.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH,
Is recommended to weak persons generally, and for ladies of delicate constitution especially (also to ladies nursing, or after exhausting sickness); and as a proof of its efficacy, we publish extracts of a few letters to Mr. Hoff:—
NEW YORK, January 26, 1867.
Dear Sir:—* * * I thank you for the wonderful effects of your Malt Extract. Since six years I suffered greatly from general weakness, but the nourishing matters of your Beverage of Health have given me new strength. Please to send, etc.
KARLINE SCHADE, No. 106 Ludlow street.
NEW YORK, January 25, 1867.
Mr. Hoff:—* * * I am obliged to say that my lady is greatly benefited by the use of your Malt Extract. It is not only a very pleasant beverage, but also a very efficacious one, and strengthens the stomach, as well as the nerves and the whole system.
C. P. WAGNER, No. 273 Ninth avenue.
Sold by all Druggists, at $6 per dozen or 60 cents per bottle.
WHOLESALE AGENT,
WARD J. CAFFEE
2 23 stuth6t] S. E. Cor. FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

MACHINE STUCK NEEDLES
GEO. P. FARMER, PATENTEE.

Open Paper showing how Needles are Arranged.
C Y U
SHOULD BUY THEM.
You profit by superior quality.
You profit by freedom from loss.
You profit by finding at once the exact size you need.
You profit by having the choice of one size, or mixed sizes in each paper.
FOR SALE AT THE PRINCIPAL TRIMMING AND DRY GOODS STORES THROUGHOUT THE CITY AND STATE, AND BY ALL THE LEADING JOBBING HOUSES. [2 2 stuthim
MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY,
NO. 28 BANK STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
NO. 65 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

GROCERIES, ETC.

MACCARONI AND OLIVE OIL.
GENUINE IMPORTED
MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI,
Also, FINEST QUALITY TABLE OIL.
For sale by the package or retail. [9 14 tuths4p
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

FINE NEW CROP
OOLONG, YOUNG HYSON, AND
JAPANESE TEAS
Of this season's importation.
For sale by the package or retail, by
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14] WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

SUPERIOR CANNED PEACHES,
TOMATOES, WINSLOW'S CORN
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
JAMS, JELLIES,
PRESERVES, ETC.
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

SOMETHING NEW.
APPLE CATSUP,
Prepared by the Shakers, by the bottle or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries.
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

INVISIBLE
EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,
THE NEW SHAPE FOR
SPRING, 1867,
J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
SKIRTS.
The *handsomest* and *most comfortable* style yet introduced. (*See all the fashion magazines.*)
At Retail by all first-class stores who sell Skirts.
At Wholesale by all the leading *Notion* and *Dry Goods* Houses in this city. Also by sole owners of patent and exclusive manufacturers,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
No. 97 CHAMBERS St.
3 2 stuth2m NEW YORK.

AUGUST
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.
Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
3 4 tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3'10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s.
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
12 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

Trade Circular.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25, 1867.—We had intended, on January 1, to have given our customers a *resume* of the state of the old whisky market of last year, together with our views as to the prospect for that of this year; but the recommendation of Commissioner Wells to Congress to reduce the tax to one dollar so unsettled the notions of the trade, that we deemed it advisable to *await* further developments.

During last winter, spring, and a part of the summer, while Congress was in session, the same fear of reduction of tax, combined with the increasing production of "molasses whisky," deterred dealers from laying in more stock than would supply their immediate wants. The depression became so great that even by far the most of our *oldest* and *experienced* houses neglected their time-honored and necessary custom of contracting *in the spring* for their usual supply of *new* whiskies, for the purpose of receiving the *ensuing summer's heat*. Distillers thus, in the absence of demand, were also discouraged by their vain efforts to sell so as to curtail their production, or altogether cease operations. Such whiskies at length being offered at about cost price, and being *in bond*, and consequently safe to hold should tax the be reduced, a few far-seeing operators gobbled them up, and, in the end, thereby reaped a harvest. Such prices at 40 cents, 45 cents, 50 cents, and 55 cents, *in bond*, were paid for these new but good whiskies, according to quality and brand. Whiskies of 1865, having a summer upon them, brought from 75 cents to 90 cents in small lots.

Early in August Congress having adjourned, after deciding to make no change in the tax, and passing a more stringent law against illicit distillation, confidence was restored, and consequently there came a marked improvement in the market. Common corn whisky rose, by the end of the month, 12 cents; while lots of *very old rye* appreciated 25@75 cents per gallon. Bonded ryes of the spring sold at 75@90 cents, and that of two summers readily brought $1·25 in large lots. The consumption of good old rye whiskies had been steadily going on; that which had been scarce became scarcer, and dealers were now bare of stock. Excitement took the place of apathy. Many parties who had sold in the spring at the low prices then prevailing, became eager buyers of their own goods back at heavy advances. This state of affairs continued with increasing momentum all through the fall, the transactions becoming immense for both *bonded* whiskies and for *free* old ryes of greater age.

The excitement we thus record did not, however, reach the retail trade but to a very limited extent, it being confined to the *largest houses*, who were *now* thoroughly awake to their almost criminal neglect of their laying in supplies during the *spring*. Common whisky, during this period, but about held its own, the seemingly relaxed efforts of the Government giving scope to parties engaged in illicit distillation.

Early in December, however, the contraband article increasing, and a fear of reduction of the tax again taking hold of the minds of the trade, the demand and excitement sensibly diminished. The retail trade and smaller jobbers continued to buy from "hand to mouth." During December and January common corn whisky continued to decline, contraband becoming plentier and plentier. As to *bonded* goods, and such few older and genuine ryes, the effect was only to check the excitement. Having inherent value from a growing scarcity, such lots changing hands always being at higher prices still.

The Committee of Ways and Means having again reported against a reduction of tax, and Congress being likely to sustain the committee, a better feeling has again taken place, and we have now to chronicle considerable sales since the 1st instant, of both *bonded* and *free old rye whiskies*. As much as $1·50@1·76 is now asked and being obtained for favorite brands of *one summer*, and $2@2·50 for that of *two summers*, all *in bond*—an advance in nine months of over 200 per cent. Older *free* whiskies bring $4·50@7·50, according to age and quality; and for that which a year ago would with difficulty have sold at $3@4, being an advance of 50@100 per cent.

The question now arises, Will this state of affairs continue? and if so, how long? Old whisky, a few years ago, was almost used exclusively by the States south and southwest of Pennsylvania; since then it has become the universal favorite *all over the land*. Before the war the production about kept pace with the demand. When the war broke out in 1861, the whiskies ran so far below the cost of manufacture, and continued so for so long a time, that distillers, in the main, closed their doors. Then, when it had become again a paying business, owing to the prospective taxes on that *to be made*, it was a question of *quantity, not quality*, and but little whisky was made, except the common article. On January 1, 1865, there was an immense stock of common raw whisky in the country, which had escaped the then imposed $2 tax. Competition on the part of holders caused the price of the *common* article to fall so low, and trade became so dull, that it naturally reflected on *old rye whiskies*, the consequence being that, during all of 1865 and the early part of 1866, there was exceedingly little *fine* whisky produced, some of our leading distillers doing nothing all that time. Now that we have had, since the close of the war, a steadily growing consumption going on through the whole country for fine whiskies, it can easily be seen that the stock of *really very old* whisky can consist but of remnants, and that those remnants cannot last long—certainly not beyond the first of next year. So, therefore, as far as free old whiskies are concerned, prices must go higher and higher *until they cease to exist*. As long ago as January, 1866, and all through the year, as may be seen by our circulars, January 20, August 15 and 28, and November 5, we were firm believers in the soon to take place scarcity of old whiskies. Our H. S. Hannis has just returned from a journey to the districts of Maryland and Pennsylvania, which, with the exception of a small belt in Kentucky and Virginia, alone produce *fine* whiskies. He found but exceedingly few remnants of really good whiskies of age anywhere.

As to old whiskies now *in bond*, we feel assured that at least for one or two years more the present extraordinary high prices must continue. These whiskies are, of course, only of 1865 and 1866, and, as it has been seen, they have thus early been going into consumption, and as, ere long, the older stock will have been exhausted, and there will be nothing to take its place but that made in these two years, and that stock itself already being deficient in quantity, such whiskies must necessarily become scarcer and scarcer. Besides, the warm weather will soon be on us again, when all well-made whiskies improve, and consequently rise in price, even leaving the question of scarcity entirely out of consideration. It is true that under this stimulus distillers have been and are increasing their production vastly, and the question has been asked:—"Is not the thing now being overdone?" We can only say that the whisky being made is not fit for use *now*. It can only be used for lowest grades next fall, and for finer grades one, two, three, or more years after. *New whiskies can never come into competition with old whiskies*. By the time whiskies now being made will be fit for use, nearly all now existing, of moment, will be consumed, and consequently holders would seem to be, beyond doubt, safe in what stock they may lay in of *good quality and age*. Should even tax be reduced, that held *in bond* will be better stock than ever, as the reduction would inure to the holder. As for the *older free* whiskies, their value, from the foregoing reasons, would not be sensibly affected were *all the tax taken off*.

In making up our present price list, desiring to favor our customers to the utmost, we have made no change in our list. We have, however, added two higher grades, viz., an *eight years'* and a *ten years'* old pure rye. We have been preparing for this measure for the last three years, and only awaited the proper condition and quantity of our stock to introduce them with success. HENRY S. HANNIS & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE "JAPS" AT THE ACADEMY TO-NIGHT.—The great Imperial Troupe of Japanese Jugglers appear for the first time on this side of the continent this evening. "Sadakitchi," and his son "All Right," will positively appear, together with twenty other talented performers.

Matinees will be given by the Japanese Troupe on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

We are informed that nearly every seat in the Academy has been disposed of for this evening's entertainment. Mr. Risley, at the Continental, has but a few choice seats left for sale.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Queen of the Silver Ivy* was produced to a fine house last night. The new piece is quite attractive, and Miss Kate Reignolds and Mr. Frank Lawler were well received in their parts. The scenery is very beautiful and appropriate. *The Queen of the Silver Ivy* will be presented again this evening, with the comedietta of *The Windmill*, in which Miss Josie Orton will play the part of "Marian."

AT THE ARCH, *Ours* is presented every night to crowded and delighted audiences. Mrs. Drew appears as "Mary Netley" each evening, supported by Mr. F. Mordaunt, Miss Price, Mrs. Creese, Mr. Marlowe, Mr. Wallis, Mr. James, Mr. Griffiths, and all of the company.

On Friday Mrs. Drew has a benefit, and on Saturday the only *Ours* Matinee will be given.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. E. L. Davenport was greeted with great applause from a full house last night, in his characters of "Sir Edward Mortimer" and "Martin Truegold." His acting in these strangely different *roles* was very fine. Coleman's famous tragic play of the *Iron Chest*, and Mr. A. R. Slou's prize drama, *True to the Core*, will be presented this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE, the Variety Troupe appear in an attractive programme to-night.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY have an excellent bill this evening.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

LENT—THE END OF THE CARNIVAL SEASON—ASH WEDNESDAY.—The first day of the Lenten season, Ash Wednesday, falls this year on the 6th of March, which is to-morrow. Some portions of the Christian Church, in accordance with an ancient custom, celebrate as a period of fasting and prayer, in commemoration of the abstinence of Jesus when under great temptation, the forty days immediately preceding Easter. The word LENT—used to mark this period—is derived from *lengten-tide*, a term used by the Saxons to indicate spring, meaning the time of the lengthening of the day. In time long past this period commenced on what is now termed the first Sunday in Lent, but by the order of Pope Gregory the commencement was placed at four days earlier, thereby taking place on what is now known as Ash Wednesday; it having been found necessary to do this in order to incorporate the full forty days in the period of Lent, for it was ascertained that when commencing on Sunday, as heretofore, and by omitting the intervening Sabbaths, four days were lost, making the period then but thirty-six days. The term Ash Wednesday had its derivation from the ceremonies of the day, instituted by the Roman Catholic Church. The faithful of the Church were on that day, the commencement of the period of Lent, reminded that they were but dust and ashes, celebrated by the sprinkling of holy water on a quantity of ashes by the priests; who then, reaching down and touching the ashes, marked the sign of the cross on the head of the penitential worshipper as he approached, while saying, "Remember, man, that thou art but ashes, and to dust will return." The ashes were those of the burnt palm trees which had been consecrated with holy rites on the Palm Sunday of the year previous.

The rules of the Catholic Church at the present time, given to the congregations some days preceding the eventful period, who are called upon to obey and engage in them truly, are as follows:—That all of the faithful in the holy Church, who have entered upon the twenty-first year of their age, shall, and are in duty bound, to observe the Fast of Lent, unless it be dispensed with for lawful reasons. That they shall partake of but one meal a day, with the exception of Sundays, and not to be eaten until noon. That both meat and fish are to be eschewed, even on those days when it is usual to eat of them, and not to be even used as a relish. There shall be allowed during the evening a partial meal, by way of refreshment, at which there shall be permitted bread, butter, cheese, salad, vegetables, fish, and fruit of all kinds, but at which milk and eggs shall be prohibited.

It is allowed that the faithful shall, in the morning, partake of some warm liquid, *e. g.*, tea, coffee, or chocolate made with water, in accordance with ancient customs. But by necessity, lard shall be used instead of butter in the preparation of fish, vegetables, etc.

There are, however, exceptions to the strict observances of these rules—all under twenty-one years of age, invalids, etc., those who are necessitated to hard labor, and all to whom it would cause injury were they to obey the strict rules of the Church in this manner. And by dispensation, the people can partake of fleshmeat any time during the Sabbath, and on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays once a day, excepting Holy Thursday and the two last Saturdays in the period of Lent; and as a further exemption, it is allowed that persons engaged at laborious occupations are not restricted to the use of meat but once a day.

Many were the popular observances of Ash Wednesday and the sports thereon engaged in, such as the erection of scarecrow-like figures as a mark for every manner of missiles, in continuation of the previous day's sport.

There was observed in Great Britain, in years long gone by, an ancient custom, inaugurated under the reign of George I, in the following manner: An officer, under the euphonious name of the "King's Cock-crower," would, during the Lenten season, crow the hour each night within the palace walls, instead of the usual manner of the regular watchman. But one of these watchmen almost came to grief on Ash Wednesday, the first, as he entered the palace hall, after the accession of the House of Hanover, wherein sat at supper George the Second, who was so much startled by the shrill call of the watchman—"Past 10 o'clock"—that he jumped up, about to resent what to him appeared as a gross insult, and it was with difficulty that his Majesty could be restrained from inflicting summary punishment on the author of such a great indignity. From this time this custom gradually declined, until at present it is only known through history.

The Episcopal Church in this country observes the day by religious, penitential services, which continue daily throughout the season of Lent, with such degrees of fasting and abstinence from food, worldly amusements, etc., as the consciences of the members dictate, no special or particular prescriptions being issued or enjoined.

DARING ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—Some time during the course of last night an attempt was made to rob the gold chain factory of E. G. Newlin, No. 140 S. Third street, above Harmony. The premises are situated in the fourth story. The building is occupied as offices, every room in the possession of a tenant. They entered the outer door of Mr. Newlin's establishment by cutting out a whole panel, through which they passed, unscrewing the box of the lock on the inside. The next door was that of the counting-room. This was also entered, when they proceeded to operate on the safe, a Lillie & Son combination lock. They broke off the handles of the doors, tore off the combination plate, and endeavored to drill their way in, but the strong chilled iron plates resisted their efforts. Wedges and chisels were also employed in vain. The safe contained some $7000 in manufactured goods, besides other valuables. The rogues carried off nothing but the remains of a box of cigars and a few postage stamps. They were evidently bunglers at the business.

A RICH TREAT IN PROSPECTIVE.—The entertainments which have been given our public during years past by the Lady Washington Social Temple of Honor and Temperance, No. 11, have attained, by true excellence, a goodly reputation among pleasure-loving citizens. In fact, they have been treats, both musical and substantial; where one can enjoy, intellectually, as well as in a more practical manner, of the things which can both please and comfort. We are therefore happy to make known to our citizens that a grand festival and musical entertainment will be given in the upper saloon of the American Mechanics' Hall, northeast corner of Fourth and George streets, Thursday evening, March 7th. A fine array of musical talent, both instrumental and vocal, has been secured, and a glance over the programme will at once insure enjoyment.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE COLLECTORSHIP.—Mr. E. Reed Meyer, Deputy and Acting Collector of the Custom House, received this morning, by mail, his commission for that position from the Secretary of the Treasury. The appointment of Mr. Meyer to that office was confirmed by telegraph yesterday. No changes have as yet taken place in the corps of Custom House attaches, and as yet we hear of none intended.

AN OLD AND A NEW HORSE-THIEF.—On the 25th of February, from the stable of Mr. A. H. Marks, No. 309 South G street, Washington, D. C., were stolen two mares. The owner left information of the fact with Sergeant Crout and Reserve Officer Dehaven, of this city. The two set to work with a will, and yesterday discovered the horses in a stable at Ninth and Filbert streets, where they had been placed for sale. They secured them and made inquiries relative to the reputed owners. Two men named William King and William Anderson, they were informed, claimed them. The officers knew in a moment, on receiving this information, that the two were the individuals who had stolen them, as the former is an old hand at the business.

He is one of the most expert horse-thieves in the country, and has escaped from the hand of justice more than any other. About a year and a half ago he stole three horses from a stable in Washington, and on his way to Philadelphia he stopped at Havre-de-Grace and stole two more. When he arrived here he was arrested by the same officers, and sent to Elkton Jail, but made his escape the next day. He has been at large ever since; all the time engaged at horse stealing. Sergeant Crout and Officer Dehaven learned at the stable that he was to visit West Philadelphia at a certain time, and they set a watch for him.

They discovered him on a car at Eleventh and Market streets. The Sergeant went in the front door, and the officer got on the back platform. The latter saw King standing in front of him, with one foot on the lower step ready for a jump. He caught him by the shoulder, and stopped him. The rascal exhibited a disposition to fight, and threw himself from the car, almost dragging the officer with him, but he held on.

At this juncture the Sergeant came up, and the prisoner was secured. His accomplice was captured also. He gave the name of Anderson, and is believed to be a new hand. They were both sent to Washington by the 11·15 train this morning, where they will, if they do not escape, receive their just dues. Messrs. Crout and Dehaven are entitled to a great deal of credit for the admirable manner in which they captured the villains, and restored the property to its owner.

A DANGEROUS AND MISCHIEVOUS SWINDLE.—For some time past our Post Office has been flooded with letters from various swindling concerns in New York and other places. In most cases the very number of letters that are sent to or from any one address, is sufficient to raise the suspicions of the Government officers. Yet sometimes even this trail is covered so very adroitly as to lead the shrewdest astray.

We were looking at the contents of an envelope that was directed to one of our citizens this morning. In order to mislead the Post Office clerks, who might naturally be suspicious of such a quantity of letters in that handwriting going through the mails, the envelopes are stamped with a shield containing the words "U. S. Sanitary Commission" printed inside.

On opening the envelope quite a number of pamphlets met our gaze: first, there is the usual list of rich and elegant jewelry to be sold, without distinction, for $2 each, if you draw the ticket for which you pay 25 cents. Accompanying this list are a couple of ticket which say that on the receipt of $2·50 to pay returning postage and charge of packing, an elegant gold watch or ladies' set of jewelry will be sent.

In addition to the above there are a couple of printed circulars which contain advertisements of books, pictures, and medicines of a character that are totally unfit to be mentioned in a newspaper.

The envelopes containing the above are sent to all parts of the country, to men of business, and to young ladies' seminaries and boarding-schools. The name of the firm that sends them around is Reeves & Co., No. 78 Nassau street, New York.

FIRE AT SECOND AND TASKER STREETS—LOSS ABOUT $6000.—About ten minutes of 11 o'clock this morning a lady passing the fire-brick and cylinder manufactory of Mr. Thomas L. Simpson, at the corner of Second and Tasker streets, discovered smoke issuing from the upper portion of the building on Tasker street. She immediately informed the clerk in the office, who ran to the Shiffler Hose house. The company repaired to the scene of the conflagration at once, and the alarm was sent all over the city. Soon the companies began to arrive, and one after another secured plugs and commenced playing on the fire. The main portion of the roof was burned off, as was a portion of the inside of the building, whence the flames were first seen to issue. The stock which had not been burned in the kiln is utterly ruined. The kiln-house will prove a total loss. The amount of damage done will amount to about $6000, which is insured. The building belongs to Mr. Robb. It is damaged to the extent of $1000, which is covered by insurance.

A LOAFER AND SPONGER.—Edward J. Albert is the name of a contemptible man. He married a young lady some time ago, but never contributed one mite to her support; in fact, he utterly deserted her. This morning Alderman Beitler issued a warrant for his arrest. The constable visited the house, in the vicinity of Eighteenth and Oxford streets, and there discovered the individual eating his breakfast. The officer overheard him say that this (his mother's) house was a great one; he had to butter his bread and sweeten his coffee. What a contemptible expression for a young man twenty-two years of age, who hadn't performed a day's work for a whole year, but had been sponging off his mother all the time! The officer arrested and the Alderman committed him to prison, where he should have been long ago. If not willing to work, he ought to be compelled to.

AN ADROIT PICKPOCKET.—This morning an old gentleman approached Reserve Finley, at Sixth and Chesnut streets, and informed him that a man had picked his pocket of his watch, at the same time pointing towards an individual walking down the street. The officer immediately captured and took him to the Station. While there he searched him, but could find nothing. At this juncture the old gentleman came in, when the thief, who gave the name of James Conley, exclaimed, "This is a great thing," at the same time edging towards the former. He got close to him, and, unperceived, slipped the watch into the owner's pocket, who, happening to look down, saw the chain dangling from it. Conlev will have a hearing to-day before Alderman Beitler.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE WYOMING.—The Southern Mail Steamship Company's new Savannah steamer Wyoming made her trial trip yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, under the direction of Chief Engineer Winslow. She proceeded down as far as Thompson's Point, off the Lazaretto, and subsequently passed up the river front nearly to Richmond. The President of the Company, several of the Directors, with Mr. Henry Simons, of Kaighn's Point, her builder, were the only persons on board. Her engines worked admirably. She averaged sixty-four revolutions the entire trip.

A DISORDERLY COMBINATION.—Last evening, Jacob Staten, Robert Wilkens, John Matthews, Adolph Drewry, and Charles Purnell were arrested at Fifteenth and Market streets on a charge of conspiracy. It is alleged that Mr. John Saunders, the proprietor of the States Union Hotel, had some difficulty with one of his servants, when the rest of them got together and undertook to interfere with them. The consequence was that he had them all arrested and taken before Alderman Hurley, on a charge of conspiracy. After a patient hearing of this case, and a confusion of accounts from the different parties, Alderman Hurley held them in $400 bail to answer the charge brought against them.

PETTY POLICE CASES.—Last evening a couple of men, named John Gallagher and Patrick Murphy, were arrested at Fourth and Prune streets, on a charge of fast driving. They had a hearing before Alderman Hurley, and were fined for this indulgence.

Jane Cushman, one of the residents of the Meade alley palaces, was arrested at Second and Meade alley last night, on a charge of misdemeanor. It appears that Jane had been imbibing, and got into a quarrel with some one in that locality, and began to throw things around in a reckless manner, when the police came along and arrested her. She had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, and was committed to answer.

THE EMPLOYING HOUSE-PAINTERS held an adjourned meeting at the Wetherill House, last evening, to take into consideration the recent action of the journeymen, who have resolved to quit work at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoons hereafter, and yet to demand pay for a full day's work. A permanent organization was formed, Mr. Joseph Chapman being chosen President, Charles Palmer Vice-President, Thomas Rawlings, Jr., Secretary, and Collins West Treasurer, for the present year. Previous to the adjournment, a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and also to report a schedule of prices for both painting and glazing.

LICENSES GRANTED BY THE CITY COMMISSIONERS TO-DAY.—The following licenses to sell liquor were issued at the office of the City Commissioner to-day:—Henry Bodie, northwest corner of Twelfth street and Girard avenue; C. J. Calvert, Baltimore avenue and Darby road; William Carson, southeast corner of Second and South streets; William Costello, No. 841 Carpenter street; John Crumley, No. 1027 Market street; William Large, No. 241 S. Broad street; Sigmund Geisse, No. 823 Walnut street; Charles Mallory, Twenty-sixth street and Girard avenue; Peter Shemm, No. 238 Race street; William Maurmann, No. 900 S. Third street; Thomas Fitzpatrick, No. 128 Spruce street; Ed. Waobter, No. 949 S. Second street; Martin H. Ryan, southwest corner of Swanson and Almond streets; James Mahony, No. 308 S. Front street; David Mulholland, No. 1147 Pine street; John Keenan, northwest corner of Twenty-second and Pine streets; William McGahey, southwest corner of Welsh and Lombard streets; Jane Laveny, No. 33 Reed street; Thomas Dillon, No. 529 Barron street; Oswald Ringeart, No. 728 Hare street; Charles W. Sithers, No. 611 S. Third street; John Braun, No. 755 S. Fifth street; O. H. Shrider, No. 491 South street; O. H. Shrider, No. 314 South street; Owen Laub, No. 406 South street; Joseph Burk, northeast corner of Eleventh and Reed streets; James A. Barr, No. 840 S. Second street; John McDowell, No. 1142 S. Seventh street; Harman Weweller, No. 401 Dickerson street; A. Morrison, No. 836 S. Third street; Henry Speiss, No. 909 S. Eleventh street; John Alter, northeast corner of Fifth and Lombard streets; Philip Maguire, No. 2416 Pine street; Nicholas Ost, southwest corner of Twenty-second and Race streets; John Austin, No. 1335 S. Tenth street; Joseph Kane, No. 1230 Carpenter street; Thomas Smyth, No. 1316 South street; Adam Hill, No. 1319 Shippen street; Carter Russel, No. 1121 Ridge avenue.

A FOWL CASE.—Amos Jones, a gentleman of the colored persuasion, was taken into custody at an early hour this morning on a charge of larceny. He had been stealing chickens, and had five fowls in his possession when arrested. Amos did not know where the chickens came from when he was accosted at first, and his final account was so crooked and disjointed, that Alderman Jones was constrained to hold him in $400 bail to answer the charge of larceny. The chickens are at the Police Station, Fifteenth and Filbert streets, where they can be obtained by the owner, on applying to Lieutenant Leighton.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.—Thomas Lindsay was arrested yesterday morning at Thirtieth and Chesnut streets, on a charge of assault and battery. It appears that Lindsay had a difficulty with a young lad on Sunday morning, and after the interchange of some sharp words, they came to blows, and the prisoner struck the boy over the head with a club he had in his hand. The boy was severely injured, and had to be taken to his home. Lindsay had a hearing before Alderman Allen yesterday, and was held in $600 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery.

SNEAK-THIEF ARRESTED.—Thomas Haverstock was arrested at Third and Callowhill streets last evening. It appears that he walked into a house at Third and Beaver streets, and seized on to an overcoat that was hanging on a rack, and valued at $15. He was observed to come out of the house in a very suspicious manner, and was arrested soon afterwards. He had a hearing before Alderman Toland, who committed him in default of $600 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.—Candidates for admission to this reverend institution will be examined on Wednesday, the 13th instant, from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 123 S. Sixth street, and every day thereafter between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Soldiers receiving transportation can accompany the Chaplain to the Institution. The Manager for this State is Jay Cooke, Esq. The institution is one of the most deserving in the country.

ASSESSORSHIP OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.—E. A. Hollis, Esq., Commissioner of Internal Revenue, telegraphed this morning to John W. Frazier, Esq., the Assessor of the First District, that the Senate had reconsidered his nomination, and that, under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Act, Charles L. Wolff, Esq., will hereafter be the Assessor of the First District.

THE DIRECTORSHIP OF THE MINT.—Assistant Treasurer Chambers McKibbin received a telegram this morning from the Secretary of the Treasury, directing him to assume temporarily the duties of Director of the Mint until a Director is duly qualified according to law.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET,

FURNITURE SLIPS.—Now is the season for covering furniture with slips; saves furniture, and prevents moths. Linens in great variety, and competent hands to fit slips, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE BEAUMONT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.—To-night, remember, and to-morrow evening also, B. Scott, Jr., the well-known auctioneer, will offer at public vendue, in the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, that rare collection of paintings, collected with great labor by J. P. Beaumont, Esq., and now on exhibition in the eastern galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. The sale will commence at half-past seven o'clock precisely. The paintings are of the highest order, and pronounced by connoisseurs to be the finest collection yet offered to public competition.

The authors of these beautiful specimens of the brush are the living celebrities of Europe who have attained the greatest notoriety because of the merit exhibited in their unsurpassed works. Among these may be mentioned Gilbert Stuart, E. Verboeckhoven, Eugene de Block, Madame Pages, Musin, and others of equal celebrity. It is to be hoped that our citizens who admire the elegant and beautiful will visit and examine this rare collection, and appreciate the exertions of the collector of these specimens, in offering at public competition those rare pictures which can adorn so beautifully the rooms of their dwellings. Tickets of admission will be given gratuitously by the auctioneer for admittance at the evening sales.

AFTER WAR, PESTILENCE, AND INTEMPERANCE, Colds lead to the greatest destruction of human life, mainly because a Cold is too often considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal Pulmonary disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent Cough or Cold should never be trifled with, but on the contrary taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious, and sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the Bronchial and Pulmonary organs. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

THE GREAT FEATURE OF HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS is that each remedy is a Specific for some well-known complaint or disease, so that a person in buying a case may obtain the particular Medicine required for any ordinary complaint. Thus thousands, at a trifling expense, have been cured of long standing troublesome diseases, upon which they have expended hundreds of dollars in vain. See the List of Remedies in another column.
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

WINDOW SHADES, curtains, cornices, bedding, and upholstery at W. Henry Patten's West-end Upholstery Establishment, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

OPEN AND SHUT!—Congress No. 39 and No. 40 makes as complete a thing as does the weather, puzzling anybody to tell where winter leaves off and spring begins. If it was not for the beautiful display of spring overcoats at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental, we might think we were in the depths of winter.

NOT A DEBATABLE QUESTION.—Some questions are subjects of debate; others are past all controversy. For example, there is no room for argument as to whether Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is or is not the most popular perfume in this country. The sovereign people, as arbiters in matters of taste, have decided that question by a unanimous affirmative.—*Sing Sing Chronicle.*

FORTY DIFFERENT PATTERNS.—It will prove greatly advantageous to gentlemen of taste to purchase their fancy shirts of McIntyre & Brother, Varieties, Zephyrs, and Gents' Furnishing, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

NOW IS THE TIME to get your Upholstery work done. Prices are reduced at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

SEE THE AUCTION LACE CURTAINS, truly elegant and very cheap, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE JAPANESE TROUPE, or the most fastidious, will be pleased with the Henrietta Cravat. A large assortment manufactured by McIntire & Brother, Gents' Furnishing and Fancy Goods, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

FOR A BRIDAL OR BIRTH-DAY GIFT WE have Ivory Table Cutlery in neat Morocco cases; also Plated Nut-Picks in cases. A general assortment of Pocket-Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

EVERY HOUSEKEEPER SHOULD REmember that we keep a stock of Hardware especially adapted to their wants.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE PATENT STAIR-ROD EYES ARE especially adapted to those stairways which, being closed at the side, will not permit a stair-rod to be slipped over the ordinary buttons or eyes. For sale, with Rods and Eyes of the usual kind, by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9153 Next door to Post Office.

MARRIED.

MALVIN—LEVY.—On the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. Charles E. Murray, Mr. JAMES T. MALVIN to Miss FANNY R., daughter of Benjamin Levy, Esq., all of Philadelphia.

SCHIVELY—SEABERRY.—February 26, 1867, by Alderman George Moore, Mr. JACOB SCHIVELY to Miss CATHARINE SEABERRY, both of this city.

DIED.

PHILLIPS.—On the 4th instant, Mrs. MARY PHILLIPS, aged 67 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 623 Richmond street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

ROBERTS.—On the 2d instant, SARAH A. ROBERTS, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 1072 Frankford road, above Richmond street.

SCOTT.—On the 5th instant at 10½ o'clock A. M., JAMES W. SCOTT, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1907 Green street, on Friday, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock M. (New York and Baltimore papers please copy.)

SPIELER.—On the 4th instant, Mrs. CHRISTIANA SPIELER, in the 68th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, D. Nicolai, No. 924 Gilbert street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

THOMAS.—On the 24 instant, MARY THOMAS, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Jonathan White, No. 4619 Leiper street, Frankford, on Wednesday morning, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Pennepack.

H. STEEL & SON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED ONE CASE OF

Fine Silk Poplins for Spring,

SOLID PLAIDS,

LINE PLAIDS,

STRIPES,

IN BLACKS, BLUES, BUFFS, GREYS, AND PURPLES,

NEW SILKS AT LOW PRICES,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

BEDDING
AND
Feather Warehouse,
TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH.

Feathers of all qualities, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Straw, Husk, Hair, and Spring Mattresses.

A large assortment of Blankets, Comfortables, and Bed Quilts, of all kinds. Marseilles Counterpanes, of very handsome patterns, from the lowest price to the finest quality.

Spring Beds and Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads of all sizes.

CHURCH CUSHIONS made to order.

All goods sold at the very lowest market prices always.

AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 North TENTH Street,
Below Arch.

N. B.—A large stock of Window Shades, of every quality, from the cheapest to the handsomest made. 3 2stuthsm5p

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.

P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.

CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.

These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost. 11 7p

PLUMBERS' MATERIALS.

MULLIKIN & FEATHER,

Have removed to

NOS. 16 AND 18 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

And desire to call the attention of the Trade to their large assortment of Goods, comprising every article used by PLUMBERS, GAS, and STEAM FITTERS. 3 1 6t

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.,
Manufactured by
H. WALKER & SONS,
No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.
2 27 6m

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.

Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.

N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 25 3m

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—Works on Staten Island.—Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, West side.

This Company, now in the forty-eighth year of its existence, is prepared to DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH, in an unequalled manner, all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods.

Ladies' Dresses and Velvet Mantillas, Gent's Coats, Pants, etc., cleansed, without affecting the shape or color. 2 28 3mrp

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.—
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 418 CHESNUT Street,
(Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the country promptly attended to. 5 31

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 5.

Caucus to Determine the Length of the Session.

A caucus of the Republican members of the House will be held on Wednesday night, to determine the length of the session, and whether or not to hold a recess until October.

The House Committees.

Should it be decided to have a recess, the House Committees will probably not be appointed now.

The Senate.

It will be requisite for the Senate to remain in session for ten days or a fortnight to confirm new appointments to fill vacancies caused by rejections.

A Frightful Result of the President's Action.

Postmaster-General Randall states that, not less than two millions of dollars are in the hands of Clerks of Post Offices destitute of Postmasters.

A Request from Cowan.

Mr. Cowan has asked the President not to renominate him as Minister to Austria.

A Nice "Nigger Question" in Virginia.

The colored people of Alexandria, Va., claim the right, under the Military Government bill, to vote at the municipal election in that city to-day. The Commissioners of Election have referred the question to the Attorney-General for decision, and in the meantime the colored men will cast votes separately.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Mr. Sum

POPULAR SCIENCE.

THE "MOLLUSCA."

A Lecture delivered last Friday Evening, before the Young Men's Christian Association, by the Rev. E. R. Beadle, D. D.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

On Friday evening last the Rev. E. R. Beadle, D. D., delivered an exceedingly interesting and eloquent lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association. His subject embraced that division of the animal kingdom known as the *Mollusca*. Our report of the lecture was unavoidably crowded out of Saturday's EVENING TELEGRAPH by the pressure of other matter; but our readers can rest assured that it has lost nothing by this short delay. Dr. Beadle addressed his audience as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Natural History is now a science. It is no longer the "harmless enthusiast" who wanders through forest and field, or drills into rocky beds, or sinks his dredge into the sea. The most gifted minds, and the best trained intellects, are earnest workers in these fields. Nor can the pursuit of Natural History be regarded any longer as a mere amusement or pleasant recreation, or be used to fill up the wastes of time, and give dignity to leisure and idleness; it must be regarded as a study which demands earnest thought and persistent purpose.

The Study of Nature.

We are surrounded by facts, by creations, by regions unexplored, by wonders unexplained. A pebble or a plant, an insect or an atom, a drop of water, or the animalculæ which find a home and a grave in it, may arrest our attention and challenge our thought. If we hold rightfully our place in the scale of being, we must be careful observers. We are in this world to see, and to see aright. We must have an earnest fellowship with nature in all her works; we must be in accord with the creations around us, and make them our companions and friends. We are searchers for knowledge and truth, and need have no fear to grapple with fact. No shrinking timidity should characterize our investigations. We may walk with brow erect and eye elate where nature opens her fields and swings wide her gates. We are to guard only against presumption and self-conceit. The profoundest philosopher will find many places where he must walk softly with unsandalled foot and uncovered head. All true research is but an effort to bring us into closer alliance with the true, the beautiful, and the good. We study nature, because nature is the utterance of the Creator. The universe itself is but an expression of God; these material configurations of the heavens are but the forms in which God has clothed His thought. His speech is creation, and we are to hear and to interpret its voice.

Life at the Bottom of the Sea.

Possessed of life, we are surrounded with life. Earth, air, and sea teem with being. These lives are our contemporaries. They share with us, they are objects of the Creator's care, and should partake of our thought and sympathy. There is life in the sea, life everywhere. If you take up a fragment of the Gulf-weed, *sargassum vulgare*, floating in mid-ocean, it swarms with life. Minute molluscs cluster in its cells and cling to its branches. The floating fragment of a broken ship, or of a seamen's chest, or of some cabin-boy's toy thrown overboard, is seized upon and made the home of life. If you sink your dredge three hundred fathoms deep, you bring to the surface manifold and beautiful forms of life. If you send down the deep-sea lead fourteen hundred fathoms, an approximation to two miles, you still find life; and the sea bottom at these amazing depths richly abounds with animated creatures, who gambol and sport as if living in the sunlight of upper day. If you wander along the shore, you will find sheltered in coralines and sponges, in *fuci* and *confervæ*, myriads of bivalve shells whose diameters will not exceed that of a mustard seed; and if you will take up a drop of water from some lake, or pond, or stagnant pool, or wayside ditch, and apply your highest magnifying power, you shall be met with the astounding fact that 500,000,000 *monads* may dwell in it safely and not jostle each other.

Ocean! This great and wide sea! Emblem of Infinitude! with its acres of barrenness on which no cities can be built, no roadways perfected, no foot of traveller press—with its garnered wealth, its unmeasured depths, its tombs, its multitudinous life—how shall we comprehend it! By careful observations, made at various points and by different individuals, we have accumulated a vast array of facts, and are now enabled, by more extended and more reliable data, to build where others projected, and to demonstrate where the wisest only guessed. Experiments extending through years of time and over wide ranges of latitude may be expressed in a single sentence; soundings occupying many months, and involving vast labor and expense, may be summed up in two or three paragraphs—but these paragraphs reveal whole realms of truth, and settle questions that have remained unanswered since the beginning of the world. We now know much of the sea. We have explored many of its depths, and can locate, with some degree of certainty, much of its *fauna*. Much yet remains to be discovered, and the time will doubtless come when, with improved instruments for dredging and sounding, and with the application of steam to machinery invented for these purposes, we shall be able to explore the deep-sea bottom and map out its boundaries with as much accuracy as we now survey and map out the land above the waters.

Two facts bearing upon our present subject are fully established:—First, that the most delicate and fragile animal can live and thrive, and manifest the greatest activity, at great depths under the sea. From a depth of three hundred fathoms, or eighteen hundred feet, where the pressure of the water is more than eight thousand pounds to the square inch, more than fifty distinct species of animal life have been dredged up. And secondly, it has been settled that the absence of light at great sea depths has no effect in diminishing the color of marine *fauna*. The animal disturbed in his muddy bed three hundred fathoms down, and brought to the surface, reveals as deep a red as the animal of the same species captured in the shallow waters near the shore. Then, if the most delicate structures are so furnished, or so adjusted to their place that they can survive under the enormous pressure of the water at three hundred fathoms, and if the light is not essential to perfect or preserve their color at this great depth, what shall hinder us from declaring that animal life may extend to the profoundeest depths of the ocean, and that every acre, nay, every rood of the deep sea bottom, swarms with its appropriate life?

The Kingdom of Mollusks.

My theme to-night may be announced in a single word—Mollusca. These constitute a sub-kingdom in the animal world, and stand second in the four great sub-divisions—Vertebrata, Mollusca, Articulata, and Radiata. In this sub-kingdom are classes differing one from another, perhaps in equal degree with the class of the Vertebrata, the highest and noblest forms of animal life. In number of species and individuals the Mollusca far exceed the Vertebrate animals, and through all geological periods, from the earliest dawn of animal life down to the latest developments, have played a far more important part in the organization and economy of our globe. Holding such a place, presenting such a vast amount of material, and opening such a wide range of observation, he must be a bold and skilful naturalist who shall attempt to give even the most important facts, or a tithe of the necessary details of the subject, within the compass of a single hour. If I can but swing open some humble gate, through which you may pass into these wide fields, and inspire you with a desire to walk there as personal observers, beholding the glories of the Creator's handiwork, and gathering rich spoil, I shall be content.

Mollusca is a term applied to soft animals, being derived from the Latin word *mollis*, or "soft." It embraces those animals in which the body is neither supported upon the internal bony form or skeleton, as in the Vertebrates, nor protected by an external coriaceous or leathery tegument, as in the Articulates. In common language, they are called "shell fish," with little propriety, however, as they are not always provided with shells, and differ as much from the fish as a fish differs from a man.

The science which includes the study of mollusca is practically called malacology, meaning the study of soft animals. Conchiology, a word in common use, is objectionable, as it is applicable only to the shell or house in which the animal lives; whereas many of the molluscs are very active, and get on through life very well without the trouble of house building.

Naturalists give to the mollusca the second place and rank in the animal kingdom.

In doing this, it is not intended to convey the idea that the vertebrates, which are placed first, are more perfect creatures than the radiates, which are placed last. It has pleased the Creator to represent and multiply life on the earth under four grand forms or systems. The highest types of each plan of creation has, however, exhibited the highest possible perfection of constitution agreeable to that plan; and the mollusca, then, are as absolutely perfect, considering the adaptability of their structure and functions to their mode of life, and have their appointed share in the economy of nature, as well as the verteorates.

The Classification of Mollusks.

Comprehended in the great molluscan type of life are five sub-types, or classes, designated as such partly from the positions of the feet or organs of locomotion, as follows:—

I. *Cephalopoda*. In which the feet or arms encircle the head.

II. *Gasteropoda*. In which the ventral portion of the body forms a creeping disk or foot.

III. *Pteropoda*. So-called from wing-like expansions proceeding from the head and used for swimming.

IV. *Brachiopoda*. These are characterized by two labial processes, or arms, or *cilia*, which can be protruded or withdrawn at pleasure, and are used for creating currents in the neighborhood of the mouth, and thus secure food.

V. *Conchifera*. These are ordinary bivalve mollusca, which have their shells applied one on each side of the body.

Characteristics of the Classes.

The first three of these classes are *encephalous*, provided with distinct heads, and generally with organs of locomotion. They are provided also with a univalve shell, which is comparatively small and rudimentary in most of the *cephalopods*, they being swift and powerful creatures, which need no protection of this character. With most of the *gasteropods*, the shell forms a complete armor, into which the animal can entirely withdraw upon the approach of danger. A difference of habit, coincident with this structural dissimilarity, might be readily imagined; for the *cephalopods*, changing their location at pleasure and moving with great celerity, are predatory and mostly *yoophagous*, or flesh-eaters; while many of the *gastropods* are *phytophagus*, or vegetable-eaters, though provided with jaws for holding their food and tongues armed with numerous spinous processes which are used in trituration.

The last two classes of molluscs (*Brachiopods* and *Conchifera*) are acephalous, having no head, and with but limited powers of locomotion when it is present at all.

For the most part the species are sedentary, or attached without the ability to change their location. As they are therefore more liable to the predatory attacks of raiders, they are provided with heavier armaments for defense.

The Cephalopods.

I remember that there were wide differences existing between the classes of molluscs. If you will compare the gigantic cephaloid, with its well-formed head, huge eyes, and powerful arms, swift, strong, and affectionate to the last degree, embracing everything that comes within its reach, and loving unto the death—the hero of mythology and romance; the fiend that torments the pearl diver of the East and swimmer of the West; the pirate who does not scruple to drag down ships and feed upon the luckless mariners who sail them. If you will compare this fierce caunibal with the soft mass of quivering, jelly-like flesh which lies within the open valve of an oyster, without head, or arm, or foot, and totally incapable of locomotion or defense, you may gain some idea of the wide range of organization embraced in molluscan life.

He who has sailed in the Southern seas, or even in the Carribean or eastern Atlantic, or Mediterranean, and beheld with wonder and awe the huge waves rolling in the darkness of night, crested with flame, or tossing as billows of fire, or the softer and more beautiful phosphoresence which breaks under the prow of the ship moving upon a gentle sea, or flashes with every dip of the oar in some quiet harbor, will scarcely believe that these minute winged molluscs hold affinity with the gaudy hued *bulinii* (*Odrinus*), which adorn like rich fruit the foliage of the Philippine Island breeze, or the Achatenal of Africa (a reticulate) or the West Indies (a faciata), or who would at first perceive the family relationship between these last and this terrible bore from whom Brunel took his idea of boring the Thames tunnel (which is itself a bore), and who "cuts up" in such a way that more ship timber is destroyed by him than by tempest and shipwreck combined, and who has more than once threatened Holland with an invasion more terrible than that which resulted in the actual possession by the Dutch; or, with his fragile and dainty cousin, the Pholas, famous miner and sapper that he is, who, without visible tools and without noise, runs his drifts and galleries through ramparts of limestone and even piers of granite, whose flesh is as soft as an oyster, and whose shell may be crushed between the thumb and finger.

The Cephalopod, whose outstretched arms measure eight feet across, is truly gigantic compared with the Helixpornatia, a dozen or two of which make a delicious meal for the Italian or the Oriental. Or to compare land shells alone. Were you travelling in the dense forests of Brazil, or climbing the Andes, you might choose worse food than the freshly laid eggs of the Bulinius Oblongus, and yet, if I would pack the egg Helix Minutissinia, a shell common in the extreme Northern States, it would require an expert calculator to tell how many thousand would be required for the purpose.

The Octopus, or "Man-Sucker."

The lecturer here gave an account of the structure and habits of some of the molluscous animals. Speaking of the *octopi*, he said:—A careful observer has recently been watching the octopi in the seas that wash the coast of British Columbia, and as these are the most recent observations, I shall produce them here, premising that the remarks apply to a comparatively high northern latitude (49·30), nearly opposite Newfoundland, instead of tropical seas, where marine life is developed on a much grander scale. The observer is an Englishman. He says:—

"The octopus as seen on our coasts, although even here called a 'mansucker' by the fisherman, is a mere Tom Thumb as compared with the Brogdignagi proportions he attains in the bays and long inland canals along the east side of Vancouver's Island. The ordinary resting place of this animal is in the wide cleft of a rock. Its modes of locomotion are varied and curious. Using eight arms as paddles, and working them alternately, the central disk representing a boat, octopi row themselves along with an ease and celerity comparable to the many-armed *caique* of the Bosphorus. They can ramble at will over the sandy roadways intersecting their submarine parks, and converting their arms into legs, march on like a huge spider.

"Gymnasis of the highest order, they climb the slippery ledges as flies walk up a window pane. Attaching the many suckers that arm the terrible limbs to the face of the rocks, or the wrack and seaweed, they go about, forward and upward, backward and downward, like massive sloths, or clinging with one arm to the marine algæ, perform a series of trapeze movements that Scotland might view with envy.

"I have often, when on the rocks in Esquimaux harbor, watched their proceedings. The water being clear and still, it is just like peering into a huge marine aquarium, crowded with endless varieties of curious sea-monsters.

"In all the little nooks of the harbor, the great sea-wrack (*Macrocystie*) grows wildly, having a straight round stem, that comes up from the bottom often with a stalk three hundred feet long. Reaching the surface, it spreads out two long tapering leaves that float upon the water. This sea-forest is the favorite hunting ground of the octopi. I do not think the octopus often catches prey on the ground or on the rocks, but waits for it as the spider does. Fastening one arm to a stout stalk, and stiffening out the other seven, one would hardly know it from the wrack in which it is concealed. Patiently he bides his time, until presently a shoal of fish come gayly on, threading their way through the sea trees, little thinking that this lurking monster is so close at hand. Two or three of them rub against the arms—fatal touch! As though a powerful electric shock had passed through the fish and stricken it senseless, so does the arm of the octopus paralyze its victim; then winding a sucker-clad cable around the palsied fish, as an elephant winds his trunk around anything to be conveyed to the mouth, he draws the dainty morsel to the centre of the disk, where the beaked mouth seizes upon and soon disposes of the prey.

"The Indian regards the octopus as a great delicacy, and is skilful in capturing him. Paddling his canoe close to the rocks, and quietly pushing aside the wrack, he peers through the crystal water until his practised eye detects an octopus, with great rope-like arms stiffened, waiting patiently for food. Passing his spear, some twelve feet long, carefully through the water until within an inch or two of the centre disk, he plunges it into the mass. Writhing with pain and passion, the *octopus* coils its terrible arms around the batt, and now commences the struggle.

"Were the octopus once to get its thong-like feeler over the side of the canoe, it could as easily haul it over as a child could a basket. Making the side of the canoe a fulcrum, the fisherman raises the monster to the surface, keeping him at a good distance. He is dangerous now. If he could get a fast hold on either savage or canoe, nothing short of chopping off the arms piecemeal would be of any avail. With a second spear he strikes the octopus where the arms join the disk. This seems to break down the nervous gangleons supplying motive power, and the arms lose at once their strength and tenacity. Their suckers, which a moment before held on with a force which ten men could not overcome, now relax, and the entire rag hangs a lifeless mass."

The kraken and the colossus, and even the sea-serpent, may yet be seen, perhaps.

If the infusorial animalculæ can aggregate vast stratifications of rock, the molluscs heap up mountain ranges that shall defy the waste and wear of ages. If the polyps can build reefs that shall girdle our continent, or form the basis of islands, surely man, who is endowed with the power of thought and speech, who can plan as well as build and prosecute, should be able to rear in our beautiful city a building that shall be adequate to all scientific purposes, and remain a beauty and a joy for many generations.

The Nautilus Pompilius.

The lecturer subsequently described the *nautilus pompilius* as follows:—Its texture is composed of two distinct layers, the outer one porcelain-like and opaque, white in color, while the inner layer is pearly. The Chinese and others have availed themselves of this structure to carve a variety of bas-relief patterns from the porcelain layer, producing a pleasing effect by using the pearly layer as a background. A similar effect is produced on the cypraea, by the action of acid, thus exhibiting landscapes, buildings, verses or mottoes, and they are much prized as fancy articles. The porcelain layer must be altogether removed by the action of muriatic acid. The pearly surface may then be rubbed down carefully with pulverized pumice and soft emery paper, until all the inequalities are removed, when an exquisite polish may be almost instantly given by rubbing the surface with a paste made of equal parts of sulphuric acid and rotten stone.

The internal arrangement of the shell is curious and instructive. At distances increasing with its growth septa or pearly layers are thrown across, dividing off these portions as they successively become too small to accommodate the animal. A syphuncle or membranous tube runs through the centre of these partitions and chambers, in which the animal is lodged. From thirty to forty of these apartments are formed in the shell, and their use appears to be that of air-chambers, lessening at convenience the specific gravity of the shell, so as to diminish its retarding influence upon the motions of the molluscs. In the fossil genera, the septa, or divisions, were in many cases highly complicated and ornate in structure. These differences in the forms of the septa afford reliable data for the discrimination of the species. The shells of the Tetra-bauchiates are extremely elongated narrow cones, which are either straight, as in the genus Bacculites, hook-shaped as in the Hamites, or spiral and discoidal, as in the Ammonites.

The Use Made of Mollusks.

After enumerating some of the uses to which the molluscs are put, the lecturer said:—To a vast extent do they supply food for man First and most, the oyster. You are familiar with the animal and the fact. The cuttle-fish are considered a delicacy in France, Italy, and the East, as they were by the Greeks and Romans. Scarcely an inhabited coast in the world where numerous species are not eaten. "Clam-bakes" are one, a New England institution, used principally in times of political excitement, for the purpose of securing votes, on the principle, I suppose, that the way to a man's political opinions is down his throat. "Winks" and "cockles" are staple articles in all the maritime markets of England. The cardium abounds at Forbay. They may be easily seen at low tide with the red-tubes appearing just above the surface. The people call them "red noses," and they are much prized. Naturalists have not decided whether the constant use of these molluscs is the secret of so many red noses among the fishermen of that coast. (Laughter.)

The lecturer then spoke of the mechanical and ornamental uses of some of the molluscs, and concluded in the following words:—The molluscs have had something to do with the past history and present condition of our globe. They are still busy, and will act their part in the great economy.

I doubt not the vertebrata, who are above us in the scale of intelligence and activity, will also nobly fulfil their appointed mission; and so, through the combined efforts of species and individuals, the affairs of our world will move steadily on to the destined issue of the end.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress, Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.

Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 7 18§

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of THOMAS M. ZELL, deceased.

The petition of ANNIE ZELL, widow of said decedent, having been filed, claiming to retain the personal property mentioned and appraised in the schedule thereto annexed, of the value of $299·20, according to the act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and the supplements thereto. Notice is hereby given that the same will be approved by the Court on Saturday, the 9th day of March, 1867, unless exceptions thereto be filed.

WILLIAM S. PRICE,
Attorney for Petitioner.

Philadelphia, February 21, 1867. 2 22 30-6 4 6*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
502 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 1]4p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16§

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
Gold and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE.

8 1§

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.

Invite attention to their CHOICE STOCK OF SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS AND BRIDAL PRESENTS. [5 26§

1867. 1867.

NATIONAL UNION CLUB

OF THE

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

NO. 1105 CHESNUT STREET

Maintain the Union, the Constitution, and support the Government of the United States in all efforts to crush Rebellion against its authority.

Use all honorable means to prevent the appointment or election to office of any man whose loyalty is justly suspected.

PRESIDENT,
ROBERT P. KING.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

GEORGE BULLOCK, HENRY D. MOORE, JOSEPH T. VANKIRK, WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, WILLIAM H. KERN,

TREASURER,
FREDERICK M. ADAMS.

RECORDING SECRETARY,
A. M. WALKINSHAW.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,
EDWIN A. MERRICK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WARD.		WARD.	
1.	Charles S. Close.	15.	Samuel Daniels.
2.	W. B. R. Selby.	16.	Isaac A. Sheppard.
3.	John R. Orr.	17.	James McManes.
4.	John M. Butler.	18.	Joseph S. Allen.
5.	Benjamin Huckel.	19.	Samuel A. Miller.
6.	Wm. H. Barnes.	20.	James E. Dingee.
7.	Lewis Elkin.	21.	C. Thompson Jones.
8.	Charles W. Smith.	22.	Jabez Gates.
9.	John E. Addicks.	23.	James Ashworth.
10.	Henry C. Howell.	24.	Wm. Stokes.
11.	Conrad B. Andress.	25.	John Turner.
12.	Wm. B. Mann.	26.	George M. Land.
13.	Thomas Cochran.	27.	Marshall Hemsley.
14.	Joseph B. Hancock.		

MEMBERS AT LARGE.

WARD.		WARD.	
1.	Richard Peltz.	12.	M. Hall Stanton.
4.	Isaac H. O'Harra.	14.	Albert C. Roberts.
8.	Joseph T. Thomas.	15.	Frederick Wolbert.
9.	James Freeborn.	20.	Joseph F. Marcer.
10.	Hiram Horter.	26.	Wm. J. Pollock.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, CHAIRMAN.

CONDITION OF MEMBERSHIP.

Unqualified loyalty to the Government of the United States, as well as to that of Pennsylvania.

Each member shall pay annually FIVE DOLLARS, in advance.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLUB on the first Monday in February.

STATED MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE on the FIRST SATURDAY in each month. 3 1 3§

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

OF

$23,000,000.

AN ACT

TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2§rp No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.,

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. [2 20 3m

FINANCIAL.

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

NO. 122 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton: including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the Office of the Company.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
2 28tf TREASURER.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3m4p

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

Bankers,

16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 2 Nassau St., New York.

Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.

U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at

85.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

1 21 2m4

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS

Jos. T. Bailey,	William Ervien,	Sam'l A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne.	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles.	B. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY

WINES,

From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:

WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are h recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.

FOR SALE BY

E. L. CAUFFMAN,

AGENT,

No. 21 North FOURTH Street

1 3 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA

PATTERSON & BOULTON,

No. 130 WALNUT Street,

Sole Agents for the State of Pennsylvania.

Otard, Dupuy & Co. Cognac Brandy.
Heidsieck & Co. Champagne Wines.
Ernest Lausseure Burgundy Wines.
Importers of "Harp" Gin, Jamaica Rum, Sherry Wines, Burgundy Ports, and London Porter and Ale. 2 19 tuthsatm

LOST OR DESTROYED—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY, No. 1494, in name of JAY COOKE & Co., for twenty-eight shares, dated June 7, 1862, having been lost or destroyed, application has been made to the Company for its renewal. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. 2 22tuat

STOLEN, ON THE 6TH INST., CERTIFICATE No. 2266 of Delaware Division Canal Company, dated October 23, 1866, for fifty shares stock in name of Annie L. Atlee; also, Certificate No. 351 of Maryland Gold Mining Company, dated August 31, 1865, for 100 shares stock in name of Edwin A. Atlee.

EDWIN A. ATLEE,
2 22 fu5t No. 44 N. FIFTH Street

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Wm W. ALLEN & CO. 409 WALNUT ST PHILADELPHIA INSURANCES EFFECTED TO ANY AMOUNT. INSURANCE AGENTS.

WM. W. ALLEN. JOS. TILLINGHAST.

SPRINGFIELD
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1866, is published in accordance with the act of Assembly,—

CAPITAL.

Authorized	$500,000·00
Paid in full	500,000·00

ASSETS.

Value or nearly as may be, of Real Estate held by the Company	$60,000·00
Amount of Cash on hand	4,997·65
Amount of Cash in Bank	13,617·91
Amount of Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	29,525·09
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages constituting the first lien on Real Estate	104,033·33
Amount of Loans on which Interest has not been paid within one year	2,250·00
United States and other bonds	424,334·75
Amount of Stock held by Company as collateral security for loans (market value)	48,966·67
Amount of Interest on investments due and unpaid	327·56
All other securities	7,386·57
	$710,519·44

LIABILITIES.

Amount of claims for losses which are in suit or contested by Company	2,500·00
Amount of losses during the year which have been paid	414,095·58
Amount of losses which have not been settled	39,953·13

INCOME.

Amount of Cash premiums received	427,759·47
Amount of Premiums earned	288,130·08
Amount of Interest money received from investments of Company	17,612·81
Amount of Income of Company from other sources	24,061·25

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	437,275·16
Amount of losses paid during the year, which occrued prior to the year	21,179·58
Amount of losses estimated in former statement, which were paid during the year	23,411·25
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premms	4,176·04
Amount of return premiums paid	19,190·74
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to the Agts and Officers of the Company	91,446·90
Amount of Taxes paid by the Company	18,124·39

E. FREEMAN, PRESIDENT.

J. N. ENHAM, SECRETARY.

WILLIAM W. ALLEN & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BUILDING,

No. 09 WALNUT Street,

28 thstu1y PHILADELPHIA.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE NO. 5 S. FIFTH STREET.

ASSETS.....$136,210·89.

CHRTER PERPETUAL.

MUTUL SYSTEM EXCLUSIVELY.

DIRECTORS FOR 1867.

Caleb Clothier,	William P. Reeder,
Benjamin Alone,	Joseph Chapman,
Thomas Wattson,	Edward M. Needles,
T. Ellwood Chapman,	Wilson M. Jenkins,
Simeon Mack,	Lukens Webster,
Aaron Weaskill.	Francis T. Atkinson.

CLEB CLOTHIER, President.
INJAMIN MALONE, Vice-President.
THOMAS ATTER, Treasurer.
T. ELLWOO CHAPMAN, Secretary. 7 2 28 1m

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL APITAL, $125,000—PAID UP. ACCHULATION, $500,000.

DIVIDED IN 1866, 40 PER CENT. B

CHRISTIANV. BOUCK, President.
RICARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

Parties desig full information will call on E. BRANARD CTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and South New Jersey, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Morton McMiel, Mayor.
A. B. Cootey Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzr, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snden, late Director Mint. [2 23 1y
A. G. B. Hile, M. D., Medical Examiner.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 18, FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Polis issued against General Accidents of all descripti at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance ected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full mount insured in case of death, and a compensatio each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving per week if disabled, to be had at the General Offi No. 18 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at Uarious Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase tickets of the North American Transit Insurancompany.

For circulars a further information apply at the General Office, or any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS, HOUPT, President.
JAMES, CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

I. L. Houpt, late Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Cinental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmcashier of Com. National Bank
H. G. Leisenrings, 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conradm of Conrad & Walton, No. Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late, Superintendent Penna. R.R.
Andrew Mehaffey, W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, late Agent Penns. R. R. Co.
Thomas R. Peter, No. 3026 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, late Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 8 1y

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorpora 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Stroppposite Independence Square.

This Company, lrably known to the community for over forty years ntinues to insure against loss or damage by fire on pic or Private Buildings, either permanently or for mited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and erchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, toger with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the mcareful manner, which enables them to offer to theured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins	J. Gillingham Fell,
Dan Haddock, Jr.	Louis C. Madeira

DAEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWL, Secretary 3 9 6

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	136,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,720·00
44,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
20,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value, Cost, $1,030,552·05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,775. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $811.102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	1,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8 1

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1866, $2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	944,543·15
Premiums	1,162,308·81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53.	INCOME FOR 1866, $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [11

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,0

Assets, Januarv 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE,
INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor.	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C Madeira

ARTHU R G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference t England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 18 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillion,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. JOHN WUCHERER, President.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Wm W. ALLEN & CO. 409 WALNUT ST PHILADELPHIA INSURANCES EFFECTED TO ANY AMOUNT. INSURANCE AGENTS.

WM. W. ALLEN. JOS. TILLINGHAST.

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO.

OF

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

The following is published as being the Statement of the condition of the Company on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1867;—

CAPITAL.

Authorized	$500,000·00
Full Paid	500,000·00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	41,601·42
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	38,155·84
Amount loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate	25,000·00
Amount loaned on Personal Security	7,559·01

STOCKS AND BONDS, AS FOLLOWS, VIZ.:

	Par Value.	
United States 6s of '81	$50,500·00	55,928·75
" " 7·30s	258,000·00	270,900·00
25 Connecticut State Bonds, 6 per cent	25,000·00	25,000·00
5 Wisconsin State Bonds, 6 per cent.	5,000·00	4,900·00
25 Tennessee " "	25,000·00	17,500·00
14 Virginia " "	30,000·00	13,200·00
Ohio State Stock	2,000·00	2,000·00
10 M. S. & N. Ind. R. R. Bonds, 7 per cent.	10,000·00	9,100·00
10 Chicago & N. W. R. R. Bonds	10,000·00	8,800·00
20 Chicago Water Loan Bonds	20,000·00	19,800·00
200 shares America Nat. Bank Stock, Hartford	10,000·00	12,400·00
111 shares City Nat. Bank Stock; Hartford	11,100·00	12,432·00
120 shares Phœnix Nat. Bank Stock, Hartford	12,000·00	16,560·00
100 shares Mercantile Nat. Bank Stock, Hartford	10,000·00	13,200·00
50 shares New Britain Nat. Bank Stock, New Britain	5,000·00	5,500·00
150 shares Fourth Nat. Bank Stock, New York	15,000·00	16,575·00
100 shares Nassau Nat. Bank Stock, New York	10,000·00	11,000·00
586 shares R. R. Passengers' Assurance Co., Hartford	58,600·00	58,600·00
Furniture and Fixtures in Home and Branch Offices, ⅔ cost	15,090·37	10,000·00
Total Assets		$798,437·02

LIABILITIES.

Liabilities to Banks or others, due or not due	None.	
Losses adjusted and due	None.	
Unadjusted Losses	10,500·00	
Adjusted and not due	24,000·00	
Losses in suspense waiting	20,500·00	
All other claims against the Company	2,100·00	57,100·00
		$741,337·02

The greatest amount insured in any one risk is $10,000, except in special cases.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank, not included in the foregoing	$16,268·15
Cash in hand of Agents and in transitu	20,016·26
Amount of Premium Notes	92·54
Deferred Premium account, being balance of semi-annual and quarterly Premiums for the year	10,667·75 47,044·70

LIABILITIES.

Reserve for Reinsurance Life Risks	40,811·70	
Commissions and other expenses accruing on Premiums in transitu and deferred Premiums	6,137·17	
Surplus	95·83	47,044·70

Number of Life Policies in force, 948. Amount insured thereby, $2,081,450·00. Certified copy of Charter on file.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, PRESIDENT.
RODNEY DENNIS, SECRETARY.

WILLIAM W. ALLEN & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BUILDING,

No. 409 WALNUT Street,

2 28 thstu3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA, TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, OCTOBER 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M. Arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A.M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON with the Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·20 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·20, and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, &c.

Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·05 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·01 A. M. and 11·30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·30 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·11 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·36 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·30 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·30 A. M. and 3·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half price.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT,

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches, at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—

shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City and with Catawissa railroad for Nanticoke, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrives at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12·55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Log Town for New Hope.

At 3·45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6·45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take new Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10·45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4·20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·15 A. M., 2·30 and 8·40 P. M.

2·30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·20 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·15, and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M., and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·35 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Fifth and eighth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

Willow cars of second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot

Office, No. 113 South THIRD Street. 1 15

1867—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.

Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.

Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.

Leave Erie at 10·25 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
1 15 A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Erie.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE,

No. 326 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcles. Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines, or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, December 24, 1866,

Trains will leave Depot, corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·00 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with the Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted, for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Tinicum, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 (daily) P. M. for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware R. R. Line (Saturdays excepted) stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth and the South.

Passengers by boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4, 6 and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4 P. M. train connects with the Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 7·15 and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 7·25 A. M. Way Mail: 9·35 A. M. Express: 1·10 P. M., Express: 6·35 P. M., Express: 8·25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 P. M.

Trains for Baltimore leave Chester at 4·49 and 9·12 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Trains for Baltimore leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 10 A. M., and 4·7 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also, stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and at Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars on the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chestnut and Walnut Street Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays the Market street cars leave Front and Market streets 35 minutes before the departure of each train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 68 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accom., Nos 1 and 2, 10·00 A. M. and 11.20 P. M.	
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 P. M.
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 P. M.

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accom., Nos. 1 and 2	8·20 A. M. and 7·10 P. M.
Parkesbur

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

THE WEATHER IN PARIS — LOUIS NAPOLEON'S SPEECH—ITS EFFECT ON THE PEOPLE—THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY—AFFAIRS IN GERMANY—IMPROVEMENT OF THE SWISS ARMS—THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, ETC. ETC.

Special Correspondence of the Evening Telegraph.]

PARIS, February 15.

Yesterday, the 14th of February, was the finest day we have had in the French capital for more than four months. All those who were able to get away from work, and the thousands of foreigners now wintering in Paris, availed themselves of the fineness of the day, which reminded one more of the month of April than the month of February, to sally forth and see the Emperor and Empress go and open the Legislative session.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

Napoleon III, who has quite got over his late illness, opened the French Chambers in person, in the grande salle of the palace of the Louvre, yesterday, the 14th of February.

The members of the Senate and of the Legislative body who had not yet taken the oaths, did so yesterday. The Emperor was accompanied by the Empress and the Prince Imperial, Prince Napoleon, the Princess Clotilde, the Princess Mathilde, and other members of the Imperial family. His Majesty told the Assembly that events of much gravity had taken place in Europe since he last had the pleasure of addressing it, and that France had remained a neutral looker-on during the contest between the two great German Powers, as her interests were in no way compromised.

As regards Mexico, his Majesty went on to say that he had withdrawn from that country, as the sacrifices required of France for the upholding of the new empire were too great, and that he was desirous of remaining on a good footing with his allies the Americans.

As was expected, the Emperor informed us that, as neighboring powers had so considerably augmented their military forces, it was his duty to maintain France in an invulnerable state, and consequently the army of this country must be reorganized and increased.

His Majesty makes some very slight allusions to the scourges with which France has been visited during the past year; he hopes that the country will not grudge the sums which he trusts will be voted for those who have been cruel sufferers by the cholera and by the inundations. However, notwithstanding these partial calamities, the progress and general prosperity of the country have not slackened. Within the present year the public revenue has increased by fifty millions, and foreign trade by more than a million.

His Majesty thinks that extended liberties may now be granted to the press, and that there is no longer any reason to withhold the right of meeting for commercial and other non-political purposes.

The Imperial family, on its return to the Tuileries, was very much cheered by the thousands standing in the way of the cortége.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

Public attention in France is now turned to the affairs of Italy. Our correspondent in Florence writes us that public opinion is more and more pronounced in Italy against the bill on ecclesiastical property. The system of a complete independence of the Church, applauded at the commencement of the Revolution, when its whole bearing was not well understood, and when it was looked upon as an infallible means of obtaining Rome for a capital, has, little by little, encountered Church opposition.

This fact is not very surprising in a country which has been the theatre of continual and inveterate struggles with the Church of Rome. The theory of the supremacy of the State is the traditional one of the lawyers and publicists of Naples. In such a country the bill, as may be imagined, meets with a great number of adversaries, particularly amongst the lower clergy, who fear, whether rightly or wrongly, to find themselves delivered up to the absolute authority of the bishops. Nevertheless, the most complete accord continues to prevail between the civil power and the ecclesiastical authorities in the province of Naples. The Cardinal has been to pay, with great pomp, a visit to the Prince de Carignano, which his Royal Highness has returned with equal ceremony. It is even reported that the Pope has expressed a wish to see the coming of the King of Italy, as he passed through Rome; but his Holiness was dissuaded from so doing by the Jesuits.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

We hear from our correspondent in Berlin that the Commission for the Liquidation of the Germanic Confederation has submitted some propositions to the late Federal Government. The whole of the movable property of the Diet is to be sold, except some objects having an historical interest; the library to be added to that of the city of Frankfort-on-the-Main; the documents of the archives, relative to certain fortresses, to be handed over to the Government, their present possessors; all the papers relative to the Navy and defense of the coast to be transferred to Prussia; lastly, the whole of the Federal archives to be given to the Frankfort Library, on condition of placing them in a separate collection, preserving them carefully, and holding them always at the disposal of the former Federal Government.

THE WINCHESTER RIFLE IN SWITZERLAND.

Councillor Challet-Venel, head of the Swiss Federal Finance Department, is at this moment in Frankfort, negotiating with the house of Rothschild for a loan of twelve millions of francs, to be used in introducing the new Winchester rifle.

THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

The French jury for the section of painting, sculpture, and architecture at the Universal Exhibition has terminated its labors. The French school will be represented by 110 pictures, 102 statues, 40 busts in marble or terra-cotta, and 83 engravings.

THE CHURCH OF THE TRINITY IN PARIS.

The Church of the Trinity, one of the largest of modern Paris, will cost on its entire completion 3,888,911 francs. The paintings already executed have cost 117,000 francs, and the sculpture, 92,000 francs.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 5.

The Alexandria Election.

Information has been received from Alexandria (1 P. M.) that the election was proceeding quietly. The colored men were voting at distinct polls. Five hundred cavalry and infantry were in town to preserve order.

The Impeachment Question.

It is understood that there will be a warm contest at the caucus on Wednesday night, between those who wish to refer the question of impeachment to a select committee, with Ben. Butler as chairman, and those who will endeavor to have it referred to the Judiciary Committee, with Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, as chairman.

Personal.

Senator Fessenden has notified his friends that he will not serve any longer on the Finance Committee. This makes Sherman chairman.

Drawing for Seats.

The members of the House are drawing for seats.

By a resolution, the seat of Mr. Washburne, who is abroad, was reserved, and Messrs. Thaddeus Stevens and Frank Thomas were permitted to retain their seats. The leading Republicans, including General Butler, are locating themselves around Mr. Stevens.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

[Continued from our Third Edition.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill to regulate certain proceedings in criminal cases, similar in its provisions to a bill of the same title introduced at the last session. Ordered to lie upon the table, and be printed.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to extend the time for the taking effect of the act relating to wools and woollens to ten days from the passage of the same. This bill passed both Houses yesterday, but not in time to receive the signature of the President before the adjournment.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill concerning injunctions and proceedings in civil cases, which was ordered to lie upon the table until the Committees are formed.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported that that Committee had performed its duty, and had been informed by the President that he had no communication to make at present.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill to reorganize the Judiciary of the United States, which was ordered to lie upon the table until the formation of the Committees.

It is the bill of the same title of the session just closed, with verbal alterations.

Mr. Stewart, in introducing it, said he did not wish immediate action on it. He wished it to be printed and circulated amongst the judges of the United States Courts, to get their opinions on it.

The Senate then, at 12:50, adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Continued from Third Edition.

The Speaker stated that by the rules of the House the election of these officers should be *viva voce*, but the rules might be suspended, and he asked whether there was any objection to suspending the rules.

No objection was made, Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) asking what was the use of objecting.

The resolution was adopted, and the officers elect stepped to the Speaker's chair and took the oath of office.

Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) offered a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to place on the roll the names of Territorial delegates whose credentials showed *prima facie* evidence that they were duly elected. The necessity for such a resolution arises from the fact that, owing to the wording of the recent law defining the duties of the Clerk in organizing the House, he does not deem himself authorized to place delegates on the roll.

A discussion of the question took place, from which it appeared that in regard to Colorado it would be difficult for the Clerk to say which of the two persons claiming the seat had a *prima facie* right to it—one having the certificate of the Governor, with the Territorial seal attached, and the other having a certificate of the acting Governor and a majority of the Board of Canvassers, also with the seal attached. Finally the resolution was laid on the table—yeas, 109; nays, 41. The papers of the two gentlemen claiming the seat of Delegate from Colorado were referred to the Committee on Elections, and the Clerk was directed to place on the roll the names of the Delegates from the other Territories.

Very Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Cotton dull and lower; middling uplands at 30@30½c. Coffee unchanged. Flour dull and nominal, especially for spring wheat brands. Wheat—Southern scarce and firm for choice; common qualities dull; we quote red at $2·75@2·90; low grades, $3·20@3·30 for prime and choice. Corn—Receipts to-day small; in good demand; white and yellow both sold at 98c.@$1. Oats, 56c. Cloverseed, $8@8·25 for old, $8·50@9 for new, as to quality. Provisions firm. Mess Pork $21·62; Lard quiet at 12½c. for city, and 12¾c. for Western. Sugar steady; 10¾@10¾c. for fair to good refining. Whisky—No sales; quotations irregular.

BEFORE ALDERMAN BEITLER, at the Central Station to-day, James Conley, who was charged with picking the pocket of Mr. Vanuchot of his watch, was held in $1500 bail for his appearance at Court.

William Kendal was charged with robbing, about two months since, the store of Mr. G. W. Roberts, North Third street. He was held in $1000 bail for a further hearing.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Mar. 5

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Lehigh 6s '84..Is..	90¾	15 sh Bk of N A	233
$2100 City 6s, New..Is..	101¾	4 sh Cam & Am	129¾
$4500 5-20s cp '65..Jy	106¾	100 sh Susq Can	14½
$26000 do	106¾	26 sh Penna R..Is..	56¾
500 sh Read R..bs..	50¾	70 do..Is..	56
100 do..2d..	50¾	15 sh Leh Val R..Is..	61¾
100 do..Is..b30..	50¾	200 sh Hest'vle RR	12¾
10 sh Wilm'n R	64¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Read mt 6s	91½	50 sh Leh V R	61¾
$500 City 6s, New	101¾		

DRY GOODS.

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,

FOR LADIES' WEAR

AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

Some specia lots containing 5000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy.

LINEN LAWNS, Bird-eye Diapers, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.
FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices.
LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS

NEW WHITE GOODS,

Both Plain and Check,

OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS,
INDIA TWILL, striped and plain,
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC, all widths,
ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dresses,
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN,
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELLES,
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH,
FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET,

Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices.

ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF

1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed Lace Tidies, at very reduced prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

9 14 6mrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round. the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of our own make, wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·25; and 10 springs, $1·75.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices

Manufactory and Salesrooms,

No. 628 ARCH Street

12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

I have just made out a reduced price list for all my LINENS, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most careful buyer.

To those about purchasing LINEN GOODS, we would say that our stock was never larger and more varied, consisting of the following, viz.:—

LINEN DAMASKS, ALL WIDTHS,
TABLE CLOTHS, ALL SIZES,
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
IRISH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS
FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS,
LINEN PILLOW CASINGS,
HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS,
FINE BOSOM LINENS,
SHIRT BOSOMS, READY-MADE,
SHIRT BOSOMS FOR EVENING WEAR,
CRUMB CLOTHS, 2 1-2, 3, 4 YARDS WIDE
FINE TOWELS,
TOWELLING BY THE YARD,
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
LINEN LAWNS AND BIRD-EYE,
ETC, ETC. ETC.

MARKED DOWN.

200 PIECES

Power-Loom Table Linen,

SELLING OFF AT A HEAVY REDUCTION

PRICES FROM 75 CENTS PER YARD.

GEORGE MILLIKEN'S

FAMILY LINEN STORE,

9 14 thstu6mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS

FOR DRESSES, MANTILLAS, ETC.

RICH GROS GRAINS,
DRAPE DE FRANCE,
GROS PARISIENNE,
LYONS TAFFETAS,
POULT DE SOIES,

OF THE MANUFACTURE OF BONNET AND PONSON, IN ALL GRADES AND WIDTHS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

2 23 stuth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street

MARKET & NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD.

JUST OPENED, A LARGE LOT VERY DESIRABLE

MELANGE POPLINS,

In all the NEW SPRING SHADES, at the low price of

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD.

ALSO, ONE LOT HEAVIER, ALL THE SHADES

SPRING POPLINS,

AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.

For the sale of MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR; the prices range from 40 to 95 cents per yard.

MERINO CASSIMERES.
CASHMARETTS AND JEANS.
ALL-WOOL TWEEDS. [1 2 stuth4p
GOOD CASSIMERES, 75 to 90 cents.

BLANKETS AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—We will offer the entire balance of our Blankets for one week, at the following prices, which are less than they have been for many years, and probably than they will be bought for a long time to come, viz.:—An All-wool Blanket for $4 per pair; part Cotton do., $4 per pair; a fine All-wool Blanket that cost $5·50, for $4·50 per pair; a Premium Blanket for $6·50 that were $7·50 per pair; a fine All-wool that cost $10·50, for $8½ do. for $10 that were $20; the very finest and best Blankets made for $15 per pair; these were $25; also Crib Blankets and Grey Blankets; Heavy Comfortables, $2·50 each; every make of Muslin by the piece or yard, at lowest prices.

E. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

3 2 stuth3t No. 1021 MARKET Street.

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

Above Race.

Bleached Muslins at lowest prices—Williamsville, Wamsutta, Semper Idem, Ameskeag, Forestdale.
Superior Shirting, etc.
Pillow-Case Muslin, 25 cents.
1 case fast color Calicoes, 12½ cents.
1 bale good Russia Crash, 12½ cents.
100 dozen Boys' Bordered Linen Handkerchiefs 12½ cents.
English Mourning Prints a bargain.
Plaid Poll de Chevres, spring colors, 25 cents.
New style Spring Delaines and Chintzes
Fast color Ginghams, 22 and 25 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50 cents, etc.
Domet Flannels, 25, 28, 31, and 37½ cents.
Heavy power-loom Table Linens, 75 cents.
Unbleached Table Linens, 50 and 65 cents.
Linen Towels, all prices, Napkins, Doylies, etc.
Nursery Diapers, Apron Birdeye, Huckaback, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 37½, 43, 50, 56, 62½, 65 and 75c.
Cheapest Black Alpacas in the city.
Best Black Alpacas, 40, 43, 50, 56, 65, 69c., etc.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31 to 62½ cents.
Handsome Striped Nainsook from auction, 50 cents.
Cambric Jaconet, Victoria Lawns, etc.
Full line Hamburg Edgings, from New York.
Honey Comb Quilts, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29] No. 229 North NINTH Street.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

SEVERAL LOTS OF WHITE GOODS.

White Brilliants, 12½, 20, 25, 28, 33, 37½, and 50 cents.
Handsome Plaid Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Mulls.
White Piques and Marseilles.
Marseilles Quilts at reduced prices.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
A large assortment of Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper and Bird-eye Linens.
A cheap lot of Linen Huckaback, 25 cents a yard.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels, best makes.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. 10 22

DRESS MAKING

PROMPTLY EXECUTED

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF LADIES OF EXPERIENCE IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN CAPITALS, AS WELL AS IN LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS OF THIS CONTINENT.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

2 23 stuth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.

Appreciating the advantage of opening

A NEW STORE

WITH A NEW STOCK, I AM SELLING

WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, ETC. ETC.,

At a sacrifice, prior to removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

GIRARD ROW,

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The large Wharf on the Schuylkill.

SECOND WHARF BELOW SOUTH STREET.

Front on Sutherland street 130 feet, with a depth of about 600 feet to low water mark on the Schuylkill. Well adapted for a Rolling Mill, Factory, or other heavy business. Apply at

2 16 stuth9t* No. 127 MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE—A beautiful Country Seat, with fine large House and Barn, and eighteen acres of Land, on School House Lane, near Germantown.

Small Houses, Nos. 230 and 232, in Raspberry alley, west side, between Locust and Spruce streets.

A large Building Lot, S. W. corner of Twenty-first and Spruce street, 154 feet on Twenty-first, and 176 feet on Spruce street. Apply to J. W. RYERSS,

3 1 ftuel* No. 16 Philadelphia Exchange.

FOR SALE—A MODERATE SIZED DWELLING, just finished, with six chambers, bath, water closet, wash basins, etc., in Jefferson street, west of Broad. WILLIAM H. BACON,

2 28 6t* No. 238½ WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SUBSTANTIALLY built DWELLINGS on North Fifteenth street, above Jefferson, west side. Just completed, and in a desirable neighborhood. WILLIAM H. BACON,

2 28 6t* No. 238½ WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUtifully situated, within ten miles of the city, containing about twenty acres. The above can be rented for one or two years. Apply to

LEWIS H. REDNER,

2 27 tfrp No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

GERMANTOWN—TO RENT, ON TULPEHOCKEN Street, a furnished double House for two years from May 15 next. Address

3 4 2t* F. W., Germantown.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME, WELL-FURnished house, pleasantly situated on West Green street, within a few minutes' walk of the Park. Address "S. E.," P. O. Box 671. 2 28 thstu3t*

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with Advice on Business, Health, Education, etc. given daily, by

2 14 stuth3mrp] J. L. CAPEN,

at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

HOSIERY, ETC.

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF

ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES,

For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

YOUTHS' MERINO, COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS. 3 5 tuths

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

UNDERWEAR ETC

THE LARGEST VARIETY

AT

JOHN C. ARRISON'S,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Also invites attention to his

IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. [1 22]

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MOST EXCITING AND INTERESTING BOOK OF THE DAY.

GENERAL L. C. BAKER'S HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

AGENTS WANTED

In every city, town, county, and State of the Union to canvass for this work. This history was announced one year ago, but owing to the attempts of the Government to suppress it, its publication was delayed. It will now be issued, unaltered and unabridged, under the supervision of General Baker. It contains a full and official expose of the intricate machinations of the secret enemies of the Union.

For startling developments and thrilling adventures this book eclipses the famous experiences of EOUCHE and VIDOCQ. The marvellous narratives of General Baker are all attested by the highest official authority. It will contain the only official history of the Assassination conspiracy. A full history of this great, startling, and terrible crime,

FROM ITS CONCEPTION, IN THE HAUNTS OF VILLANY TO THE BURIAL PLACE OF BOOTH.

Has never yet been placed before the public. The work also fully exposes the nefarious system by which Presidential pardons were and are so readily obtained at Washington.

The morals of the National Capital are thoroughly ventilated, and there are some strange revelations concerning heads of departments, members of Congress, female pardon brokers, and distinguished military characters.

For circulars, canvassing numbers, and all other information, address "L. C. BAKER, Post Office Box 290, Philadelphia."

This work will be ready for delivery on the first day of May.

N. B.—None but those thoroughly conversant with the business, and with good reference as to character and responsibility, need apply. 3 2 1m

JUST PUBLISHED, A NEW WORK ENTITled "ONE HUNDRED CHOICE SELECTIONS," embracing the best Patriotic effusions, fine Poetical Gems, rare specimens of Eloquence, and a fund of Humor. 180 pages, 12mo., paper, 30 cents; cloth, 75 cents. Orders should be addressed to

3 2 stuth4t*] P. GARRETT & CO., Publishers,

No. 702 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PERSONAL.

UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE, NO. 238 CARTER Street, below Third (Old Post Office Building).—The undersigned will pay

ALL INVALID MALE PENSIONERS

In the following order, commencing

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.

Male Pensioners whose last names commence as follows will be paid on the days designated:—

A, B, and C	March	4 and 5.
D, E, and F	"	6 " 7.
G, H, I, and J	"	8 " 9.
K, L, and M	"	11 " 12.
Mc, N, O, and P	"	13 " 14.
Q, R, and S	"	15 " 16.
T, U, and V	"	18 " 19.
W, X, Y, and Z	"	20.

The Office will be open at 8 o'clock, closing at 4. All pensions remaining unpaid on March 20 will be paid whenever presented after that date.

E. W. C. GREENE,

United States Pension Agent.

ATTENTION, OFFICERS AND ENLISTED men of the late war.—All officers who were in the service May 1, 1864, until March 3, 1865, or their heirs, are entitled to an additional five dollars a month for each servant. Soldiers and heirs entitled to the extra bounty, who have not made application, should do so at once, as we are daily receiving checks for the same. Funeral expenses of deceased Pennsylvania soldiers collected promptly. All interested in the above should make early application, or address OWENS & CO.,

No. 428 WALNUT Street, south side, Philadelphia.

Open Tuesday and Friday evenings. 2 9stuthlm

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS AND Heirs who are entitled to this Bounty, and who have not yet made application, should do so at once, as the Paymaster-General desires all claims to be filed and classified as soon as possible. I am daily receiving the checks for this Extra Bounty, and notify the successful applicants as soon as received, through the Post Office. Those desiring a speedy settlement should call on or address

GEORGE W. FORD,

No. 241 DOCK street, one door below Third.

OFFICE OPEN TUESDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK. 2 9 1m

CAUTION.—THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE public that we have registered our Bottles at Harrisburg, Pa., according to law, and they are marked "SMITH & CO., PHILADA." on one side, and a large capital "A" on the other. Persons using or filling our Bottles will be prosecuted accordingly.

1 29 tu6t* SMITH & CO.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

TRIPS RESUMED.—THE steamer JOHN A. WARNER will commence running between Philadelphia and Bristol on THURSDAY, the 28th of February, leaving Philadelphia, CHESNUT Street wharf, at 2 o'clock P. M., stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M.

Fare each way, 25 cts. Excursion, 40 cts. [2 28 1m

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 6

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 806 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS GAITERS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

[March 7, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases Men's, Boys', and Youth's calf, kip, grain, and buff boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.

Also a large and superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's calf, kid, buff, grain, and morocco heeled boots, shoes, balmorals, gaiters, etc.; from the City and Eastern manufacture, to which the early attention of buyers is called. 3 2 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

March 7, commencing at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on morning of sale. [2 1 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday morning,

March 8, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask Venetian, list, Dutch hemp cottage and rag carpetings, embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [35 3t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday morning,

March 11, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [3 1 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., is instructed by Mr. J. P. BEAUMONT, of New York, to sell by auction, on the Evening of TUESDAY, March 5, and WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 7½ o'clock, a collection of Modern Paintings of the highest class. It consists almost exclusively of works painted expressly to his order by living celebrities, with whom he has been for many years in correspondence. Among the Artists represented are:—

Gilbert Stuart,	Paul Weber,
Thomas Cole,	Andre Plumot,
Andreas Achenbach,	Stroebel,
E. Verboeckhoven,	Rossiter,
A. Guillemin,	W. Weir,
Eugene de Block,	W. Shayer, Sr.,
J. Fatrois,	G. Shalders,
David Deuster,	E. C. Barnes,
Theodore Frere,	C. Verlat,
Count de Bylandt,	Baron,
C. dell Acqua,	Coutourier,
Gus de Longhe,	Louis Lasalle,
F. L. Meyerheim,	Paul Soyer,
J. W. Preyer,	Hein Burgers,
M'me Ronner,	M'me Pages,
A. Van Hamme,	Rosiers,
Laurent de Beul,	Carabain,
Sonderland,	Eversen,
De Vogel,	B. C. Koekkoek,
Hoffmen,	Muelin,
Van Wyngaerdt,	Von Sebin,
H. L. Koite,	Ebel,
W. Bromley,	Verschuur,
J. H. Dell,	Dillens,
Vertin,	Seignac,
De Vaux,	Kruseman,
Stevens,	Auffray,
Von Raven,	Professor Grund,
Brandenburg,	Zimmerman,
Kuwasek,	De Vigne,
Lambert de Metz,	De Vos,
Kluyvers,	De Lean,
Le Ray,	Clara Van Wille,
Leickert,	L. Robbe, etc. etc.

The Paintings will be on view, with catalogue, in the eastern galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, on FRIDAY, February 22, and continue until nights of sale. 2 19 4t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

THIRD SALE OF FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, SHOW-CASES, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

At 11 o'clock, at the Auction store, will be sold the balance of a stock of fine gold jewelry, gold and silver watches, etc. Also, one fine plate-glass silver-mounted counter show-case. 3 4 2t

The goods can be examined early on day of sale.

Sale at No. 1110 CHESNUT Street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, CARPETS, MIRORS, PLATED WARE, ETC. ETC.

On Friday morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior walnut parlor, chamber, library, and dining-room furniture.

Also, piano-fortes, carpets, mirrors, plateware, chairs, etc. 1 5 3t

BY J. M. GUMMEY & SONS AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Will hold Regular Sales of

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MARCH 18.

They would respectfully solicit Attorneys, Executors and Administrators of Estates, Trusts, and others desiring to sell property to send them memorandum of the same as early as possible that it may be fully advertised.

2 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1506 and 1508 Sansom street.

4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1331, 1333, 1335, and 1337 Mariner street.

4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1332, 1334, 1336, and 1338 Mott street.

Handsome modern Residence, with back buildings and every convenience, No. 1416 S. Penn Sqre.

Valuable Property—Large Distillery and lot, 40x80 feet, Nos. 402 and 404 South street.

Three-story brick Dwelling, No. — Gaskill street.

Desirable Lot and Carpenter Shop, No. 29 Stiles street, running through to Cabot street.

Handsome four-story brick Store and Residence southeast corner Fifteenth and Race streets.

Desirable Building Lot, corner of Woodbine and Willow avenues, Germantown. 2 25]

BY SAMUEL C. FORD & SON, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

CARD.—In addition to our Private Sales of Real Estate, at our Office, we shall hold REGULAR AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Stocks, and Loans, at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY FRIDAY. Properties will be advertised in all the daily papers, and by separate handbills.

Pamphlet catalogues, containing descriptions of properties at public and private sale, will be had every Wednesday.

Our First Spring Sale will be held on FRIDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock noon. 2 18

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTNEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 750 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, ETC., by Catalogue, on a credit,

On Wednesday morning,

March 6, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and general assortment of new and seasonable goods for spring sales. 3 2 3t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER Office, No. 421 COMMERCE Street 2 21 1m

LOST.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY AFTER noon, 17th inst., a LINK GOLD BRACELET, between Nineteenth and Vine streets, Franklin and Thompson streets. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to this office 2 18

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP!

NO LIME OR SALT NECESARY!

By saving and using your waste grease.

Buy one Paper Box of the

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTING CO.'S

REFINED SAPONFIER,

OR CONCENTRATED YE,

It will make 8 pounds of hard or economica Soap, or 175 pounds of the very best Soft Soap, for TWENTY CENTS PER BOX.

Warranted to give satisfaction, or the money refunded.

For sale at all respectable Drugs and Grocery Stores.

FERGUSSON & SMITH,

DRUGGISTS,

3 2 3t No. 43 South FIRST Street.